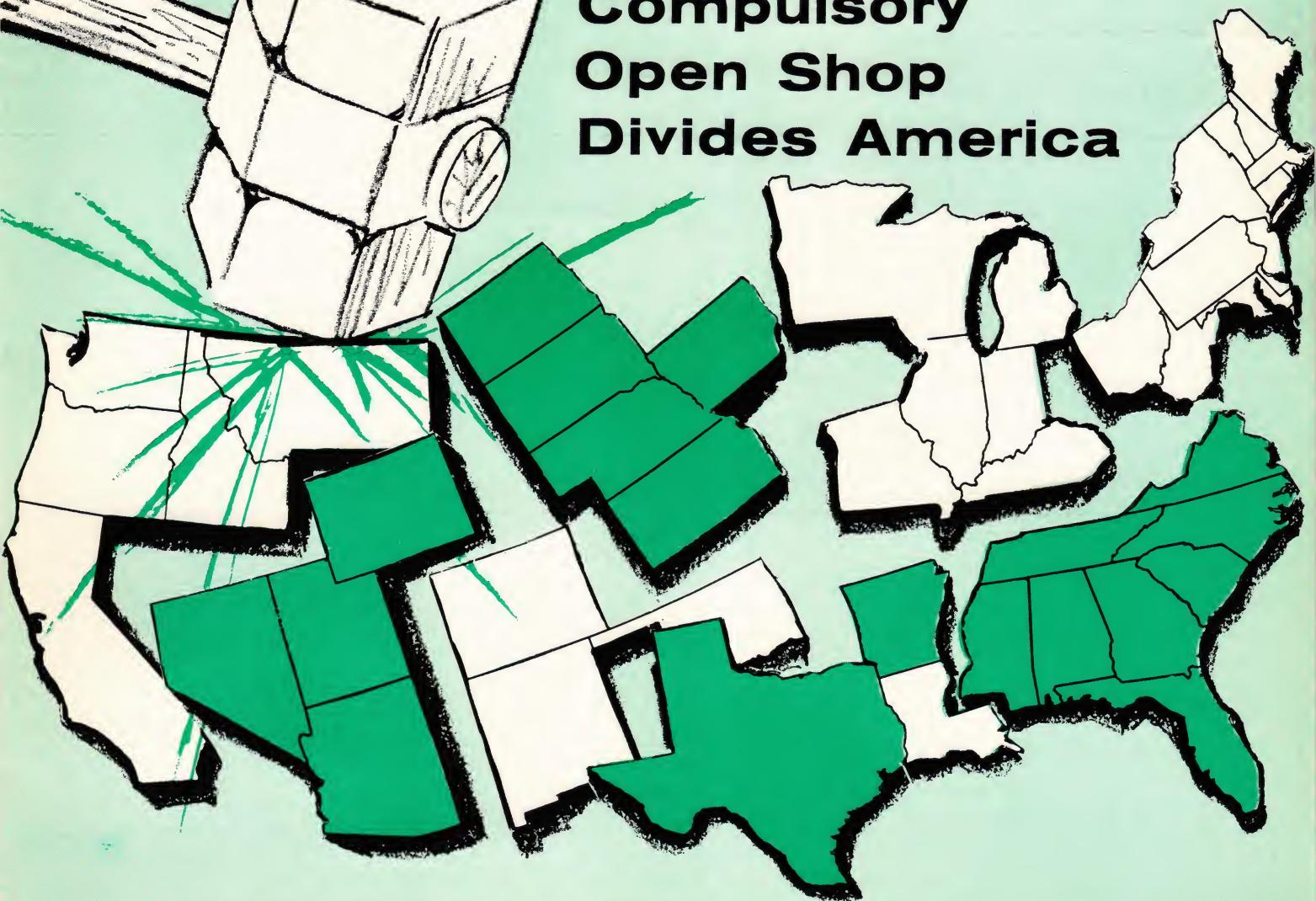


14(b)

**The Hoax of
Compulsory
Open Shop
Divides America**



"As pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act including Section 14(b). I will do so, hoping to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various states of our union."

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON
STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE, 1965



LABOR'S PLACE IN HISTORY

LABOR'S PLACE in history has seldom been examined candidly on the editorial pages of the daily newspapers in the United States.

This was never more graphically illustrated than in the few hours immediately following President Johnson's labor message to Congress last month. The President carefully worded his major request in the following manner:

"Finally, with the hope of reducing conflicts in our national labor policy that for several years have divided Americans in various states, I recommend the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act . . ."

Editorial response of the leaders in the newspaper field was predictable.

The *New York Times* editorial, "Fight Over the Union Shop," began: "President Johnson has paid his debt to organized labor for its all-out election support . . ."

The *Times* continued: "His message to Congress says his aim is to reduce 'conflicts in our national labor policy that for several years have divided Americans in various states.' Yet the immediate effect will be to touch off what gives every sign of becoming the most divisive fight of this Congressional session."

The *Washington (D.C.) Evening Star* in its editorial, "Labor's Reward," remained consistent in its conservatism by referring to the President's message as one containing absurdities. It editorialized:

"President Johnson has called upon Congress to give labor a very large slice of the Great Society pie.

"This follows the election returns of 1964, in which labor contributed much to the President's victory and to the Democratic sweep of Congress. Political debts of this sort have to be paid, or at least an attempt must be made to pay them."

The *Washington (D.C.) Post*, on the other hand, had trouble maintaining the balance of its liberal image in the editorial, "Labor Message" —:

"The President's brief recommendation for repeal of the so-called right-to-work provision of the Taft-Hartley Act will be a disappointment to organized labor. Much more steam behind the repeal movement is likely to be necessary to secure action from a reluctant Congress."

All the publications in the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain printed the editorial, "Keep Section 14-B Alive" (sic). They called President Johnson's reason for repeal of 14(b) a "vague suggestion." Opined the chain which is noted for its anti-labor editorial policy:

"The fact is that Section 14(b) (sic) is neither as bad as its opponents claim nor as effective as its supporters pretend."

It was left to the *Wall Street Journal*, however, to completely remove anti-repeal sentiment from the realm of human consideration. In its editorial, "Obeisance to Outworn Thinking," the *Journal* remarked on the "great and mindless clamor" over 14(b) and said:

"But the labor message offers nothing that could qualify as an economic reason for repeal . . ."

Later, "It is regrettable that the Administration felt constrained to advance, however limply in some cases, such proposals as a political sop to organized labor."

Concluded the *Journal*: "It is still worse to construct public policy on the basis of an economic mentality that shows no sign of having had a fresh thought in 30 years."

On the surface, the newspapers were criticizing the President's labor message and refusing to countenance any need for repeal of Section 14(b).

What the *Times*, *Post*, *Star*, *Journal* and others were really doing, however, was reminding working people that their preferences went begging in the press when Taft-Hartley was enacted in 1947—and that history will repeat itself in 1965.

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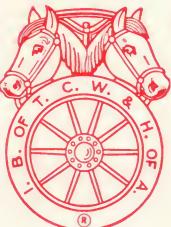
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Commerce Department Study
Sees Super Freightways for
Nation's Populous Areas



The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,506,608 and an estimated readership of 3,800,000 (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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From The



FIELD

Business Agent Elected Mayor of Small Village

Robert D. Jackson, a business representative for Teamster Local 688 in St. Louis, Mo., recently was elected mayor of Cahokia, Ill., a small town in the suburbs of East St. Louis.

Jackson, who defeated four other candidates, headed a Citizens Party slate of five candidates for various offices. All were elected.

Local President Dies With Stomach Ailment

R. F. Parton, president of Teamster Local 684 in Eureka, Calif., died recently after a lengthy illness due to a stomach ailment.

Parton, who had served as an organizer for the local union until his election to the presidency in 1958, filled both jobs until his death.

Teamsters Appear Weekly On New Television Show

Zoorama, a new half-hour show being televised over the Columbia Broadcasting System network on a weekly basis, shows Teamsters Union members at work with their animal charges.

Featuring the world-famous San Diego, Calif., zoo, which has a contract with Teamster Local 481, the show has equal appeal for both kiddies and adults.

Zoorama has been seen on various local television channels in California for the past nine years and only recently went to the network schedule.

Affiliate Gives Auto To Day Care Center

Teamster Joint Council 17 in Rochester, N.Y., recently presented a station wagon to the Day Care Training Center for Handicapped Children of Monroe County.

Ernest Moyer, council president, said all seven local unions affiliated with the council voted unanimously to make the gift. He said the council planned to make similar gifts to other agencies dealing with the handicapped.

Joint Council Officer Retiring in Minnesota

Joseph F. O'Hare, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Joint Council 32 headquartered in Minneapolis, plans to retire in July.

O'Hare, a founder and officer of Teamster Local

289 since 1936, said he would continue to work as a volunteer in the Teamster movement, particularly in DRIVE, the legislative branch.

San Francisco Officer Dies of Heart Attack

Tony Ricci, chief administrative officer of Teamster Local 888 in San Francisco, Calif., for 15 of the more than 30 years he was a Teamsters Union member, died recently of a heart attack.

Ricci joined Local 888 in 1934 and was elected secretary-treasurer in 1949. He also served for many years on the policy committee for Teamster Joint Council 7.

Toledo Mayor Has Praise For Teamster Tornado Aid

John Potter, mayor of Toledo, Ohio, recently praised members of Teamster Local 20 for their work in bringing relief to and helping rehabilitate victims of a tornado that struck the area on Palm Sunday.

Potter, appearing at a stewards council meeting, commented: "I bring word from a grateful citizenry to this union for the tremendous work you have done."

Cannery Leader Elected Mayor in California

Walter Jones, president of the Teamster Western Council of Cannery and Food Process Workers Unions, recently was reelected mayor of Sunnyvale, Calif., by an overwhelming margin.

Jones, who serves Teamster Local 679 in San Jose, Calif., as a business agent, has made public service a second career and has been either mayor or a city councilman in Sunnyvale for the past 16 years.

Pioneer Trade Unionist Dies in Teamster Post

Nathan Hurwitz, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 168 in Boston, Mass., for the past 32 years and one-time intimate of Samuel Gompers, died recently at the age of 74.

Hurwitz, a militant trade unionist through the years, began work as a cigarmaker. In the 1920's, he was appointed an International Organizer for the Cigarmakers International Union. In 1933, he joined forces with the Teamsters when he organized and gained the charter for the linen and laundry drivers in Boston.

Message of the General President

Time to Take an Inventory

MEMORIAL DAY weekend signaled the beginning of the vacation period, that time of the year when our members take a well-deserved rest from their labors which contribute to the economic well-being of the entire country.

Because of the union contract and its provisions for decent wages, our members can afford to take that trip back home, take that week or two vacation at the seashore, or at the mountain retreat. Our members can take time out from the business of working for a living and spend precious time with their families.

We have come a long way from the days when a paid vacation was unheard of, when wages were insufficient to pay for a vacation if one was provided for—and it might be well to reflect a moment about this.

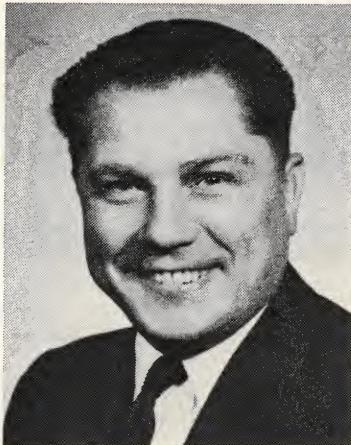
In the Congress as this is written, there is a great debate upon whether all workers should or should not be free to sit with their employers to determine what kind of a labor contract they mutually agree to.

That is, of course, the debate over repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley which gives the various states the right to pass compulsory open shop laws.

It is a strange expression of industrial democracy when our Federal labor policy provides on the one hand for effective union organization and collective bargaining, and on the other hand gives the various states the right to take it all away with passage of so-called "right-to-work" laws which establish compulsory open shop.

It is a strange quirk in Federal policy to encourage union membership with the same law which encourages the states to pass laws which discourage union membership.

It is a strange policy which establishes a workers' right to bargain and gain good wages which give his family dignity and security, but on the other hand extends the threat that a change in political climate in his state could wipe out that security.



It is a strange expression of Federal policy which restricts the use of union money for political purposes on the one hand, and with 14(b) sets up a political situation in which unions must battle "right-to-work" in public referendums, in state legislatures and whenever anti-labor groups choose to implement Section 14(b).

It is a strange expression of Federal policy which seeks to wipe away poverty for a great number of our citizens with a tremendous effort of government planning and money on the one hand, and on the other weakens the effectiveness of unions to organize and win pay increases for the impoverished.

Yet, that is the way the law reads today.

Many of our Brother members work under the hoax of Section 14(b) with free riders weakening their unions in so-called "right-to-work" states.

And the possibility always exists that anti-union groups will initiate Section 14(b) in free states and successfully pass a compulsory open shop law.

That is why it is appropriate, as we enter into the vacation period, as we enjoy one of the many fruits of free collective bargaining, that we pause and take inventory.

If you seriously take such an inventory, your next move will be to write a letter to your senators and congressman urging them to repeal Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley now.

Until Section 14(b) is repealed, until uniform labor policy is established by the Federal government, our present benefits are built on quicksand instead of on the firm foundation of free and strong collective bargaining.

Write that letter today. Insure your wages, hours and conditions and insure that we will step forward from strength to meet the problems of automation and the many social problems which need yet to be solved as we strive for a Great Society.

A large, handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James R. Hoffa". The signature is fluid and cursive, with "James" on the top line and "R. Hoffa" on the bottom line.

STATE OF THE UNION

Set Labor Free

Organized Labor Joins Hands to Gain Repeal of Section 14(b)

ORGANIZED LABOR last month got the first leg on a Democratic promise which has been hanging fire since 1948, when President Johnson sent his labor message to Congress calling for repeal of the compulsory open shop provision of Taft-Hartley.

In every National Democratic platform since 1948, repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley has been promised to labor.

Johnson's request for repeal of that anti-labor section of the Federal labor law, which he also requested in his

State of the Union message, marked the first serious attempt to deliver on the promise.

The President declared last month that he called for repeal of Section 14(b) "with a hope of reducing conflicts in our national labor policy that for several years have divided Americans in various states."

Thus, Johnson implemented action toward the accomplishment of organized labor's number one legislative goal.

In the days that preceded Johnson's

labor message to the Congress, Teamsters were at work on Capitol Hill with other segments of organized labor.

More than 700 Teamsters and members of the Building Trades were working together calling on congressmen and senators to jell the votes necessary to deliver the knockout blow to Section 14(b).

In a grass roots show of cooperation which Teamsters (through their DRIVE units) and Building Trades groups planned on the local level, or-

Set Labor Free with Repeal of 14(b) was the theme of a recent DRIVE 14(b)-Cade during which Teamsters and their wives made their visit to Washington a business trip to seek repeal of the anti-labor provision of Taft-Hartley. Shown addressing a banquet session of that 14(b)-Cade

is Representative Alvin O'Konski (R-Wisc.). Seated at the speakers' table is Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), and Sen. Edward V. Long (D-Mo.). Standing in background is Sidney Zagri, Teamster legislative director.



ganized labor presented a united front to the Congress on this important piece of legislation.

Delegates to the AFL-CIO Building Trades legislative conference, including leadership from the various states, attended DRIVE briefing sessions at which they and Teamsters planned congressional visits and follow-up action to be carried on back home.

The two groups joined in luncheons

and dinners and the famous DRIVE Report-Back sessions following congressional visits at which the attitudes of congressmen on Section 14(b) were tallied.

This public demonstration of unity enhanced labor's chances of getting repeal of Section 14(b) as Congress witnessed a closing of ranks by a labor movement solidifying to accomplish an important legislative goal.

Ahead for organized labor is a

rough row to hoe if Section 14(b) is to be repealed.

As hearings began, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz was lead off witness, championing President Johnson's desires for repeal. Then came AFL-CIO President George Meany and Sidney Zagri, legislative director for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and other spokesmen for organized labor. Witnesses calling for repeal of 14(b) were expected to take a week to present their arguments.

Who Supports Section 14(b)'s "Right-to-Work" Laws?

Did you ever see literature circulated by those who advocate retention of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley and subsequent state "right-to-work" laws?

"Voluntary Unionism," they proclaim.

"Individual Rights," they declare.

"Protect the rights and interests of the American working man," they vow.

Recently, a group called "The Citizens Committee to Keep the Taft-Hartley Act Intact and Protect Fundamental American Rights" took a full page ad in the Washington Post in an obvious appeal to Congress not to repeal Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.

Co-Chairman of that wonderful sounding organization was A. D. Davis, president of Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.

What has Davis done recently to protect working men from the evils of unionism?

The National Labor Relations Board and the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati recently declared that Winn-Dixie had:

1. Illegally refused to bargain with employees.

2. Illegally demanded that employees should provide the company with confidential statements given under protection of the law by the employees to investigators from the National Labor Relations Board.

3. Illegally interrogated employees as to their desire for a union.

4. Illegally threatened reprisals against employees, including the threat to close the store, if the employees there voted for a union.

Said the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals:

"We find substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole to support the holding of the Board (NLRB) that respondents (Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.,) violated Section 8(a) (5) and (1) of the Act (Taft-Hartley Act) in refusing to bargain with the Union."

This is the same Taft-Hartley Act which Davis and his committee want to "keep intact." This is the same committee whose advertisement in the Washington Post said:

"... safeguard an employee's right to make a free choice regarding union membership."

Said the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals:

"We find substantial evidence on the record supporting the Board's (NLRB) conclusion that respondents (Winn-Dixie Stores) violated Section 8(a) (1) (Taft-Hartley) by interrogating and threats of reprisal, including a threat to close the Owensboro store in event a majority of the employees authorized the union to become their bargaining representative."

Does this square with the assertion of Mr. Davis, as a member of the committee, that he desires to assure the fundamental right of every American to work in his chosen occupation? — a question put by Congressman John J. Gilligan, Ohio Democrat from Cincinnati who recently told the Davis-Winn-Dixie story to the House of Representatives.

Said Gilligan:

"Did Winn-Dixie illegally threaten reprisals against employees, including the threat to close the store if employees there voted for a union? If Winn-Dixie did, then it is guilty of a dastardly action, threatening reprisals against a group which cannot defend itself, and which fears that its very means of livelihood might be taken away."

The court found Winn-Dixie guilty.

Who supports Section 14(b) and state "right-to-work" laws which impose compulsory open shop upon workers?

The Public? No. When the public has been adequately informed about Section 14(b) and the impact of "right-to-work" laws it has overwhelmingly turned both down as not in the public interest.

Union Members? No. Between 1947 and 1951, the NLRB conducted 46,000 union shop elections in which 91 per cent of the votes were in favor of union shop agreements.

Citizens Committees Seeking to Protect the Rights of Working Men and Women?

Well, yes. Mr. Davis' committee is an example, and Winn-Dixie's court-sustained unfair labor practices should open some eyes around the nation as to the true intent of those who support anti-labor laws such as Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley which working men and women of the nation seek to repeal.



Frances McGinty, Local 23, in Johnson City, Tenn., talks repeal of Section 14(b) with Senator Ross Bass, during recent DRIVE 14(b)-Cade during which DRIVE members lined up support for repeal of that anti-labor section of Federal labor law.

A second week was scheduled for manufacturer groups, business associations, and other groups advocating an extension of compulsory open shop.

Big business, as expected, was moving up its big guns in an effort to propagandize the Congress into keeping that section of the federal labor law which denies workers the right to determine the kind of collective bargaining agreement they sign with their employers.

Teamsters President James R. Hoffa and Zagri urged again that all members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters write letters to their congressmen and senators calling for repeal of Section 14(b).

Main difficulty in repeal of Section 14(b) lies in the House of Representatives. Early nose counts indicate that labor holds the edge by a slim margin, slim enough to make an intensive letter-writing campaign vital if repeal is to come.

Senator Sam Ervin, North Carolina, ponders a frank discussion of the compulsory open shop provision of Section 14(b) presented by Mary Fortner, of Local 71, Charlotte, N.C. Local 71 wants to end the "free rider" aspect of Federal labor law.



Congressman Wilbur Mills, of Arkansas, discusses legislation with Joy Cooper, Local 878, Little Rock (left), and Elsie Young, Local 878, (right). Repeal of Section 14(b) and compulsory open shop was foremost on the ladies' minds.

While main attention was focused on Johnson's call for repeal of Section 14(b), his labor message contained other proposals of vital interest to the working men and women of the United States.

These included:

1. Extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to include protection for an additional 4½ million workers who do not have minimum wage or over-time protection.

2. Restriction of excessive overtime work through the payment of double time.

3. Bolstering unemployment insurance through a program of Federal standards, a boost in employer taxes, and further Federal aid through matching grants for high-cost states.

Although there are some 10 million workers not now covered by the minimum wage, the President limited his proposals for extensions to only 4½ million. He would include about 1 million retail stores and service



Senator Milton Young, N. Dakota, is questioned about his stand on Section 14(b) by Dorothy Prebt, of Local 123, Bismarck, during recent DRIVE 14(b)-Cade. Local 123 wants an end to so-called "right-to-work" laws and compulsory open shop.

groups, widen protection in laundries and dry cleaning plants, widen protection for certain agricultural processing plants, and add certain categories of hotel, motel and restaurant workers, hospital workers, taxicab drivers, service station attendants and loggers.

He also spoke of proposals to reduce the statutory work week, saying, "I do not think the time for change in the law has come, except with respect to excessive overtime."

Many groups in organized labor are calling for a statutory 35-hour work week as a measure to provide employment to the nation's millions of jobless workers.

Johnson added, however, that "careful attention" to the question was "appropriate and desirable" and said that he was requesting the National Committee on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress to study the matter.

Dorothy Fuller, of Local 120, St. Paul, enjoys a legislative chat with Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Minnesota, during her recent participation in DRIVE's 14(b)-Cade, the slogan of which was repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley and compulsory open shop.



Who's for 14(b)?

Public and Unions Give Overwhelming Support for Union Shop Labor Pacts

THE NUMBER ONE legislative goal of organized labor in this session of the Federal congress is repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.

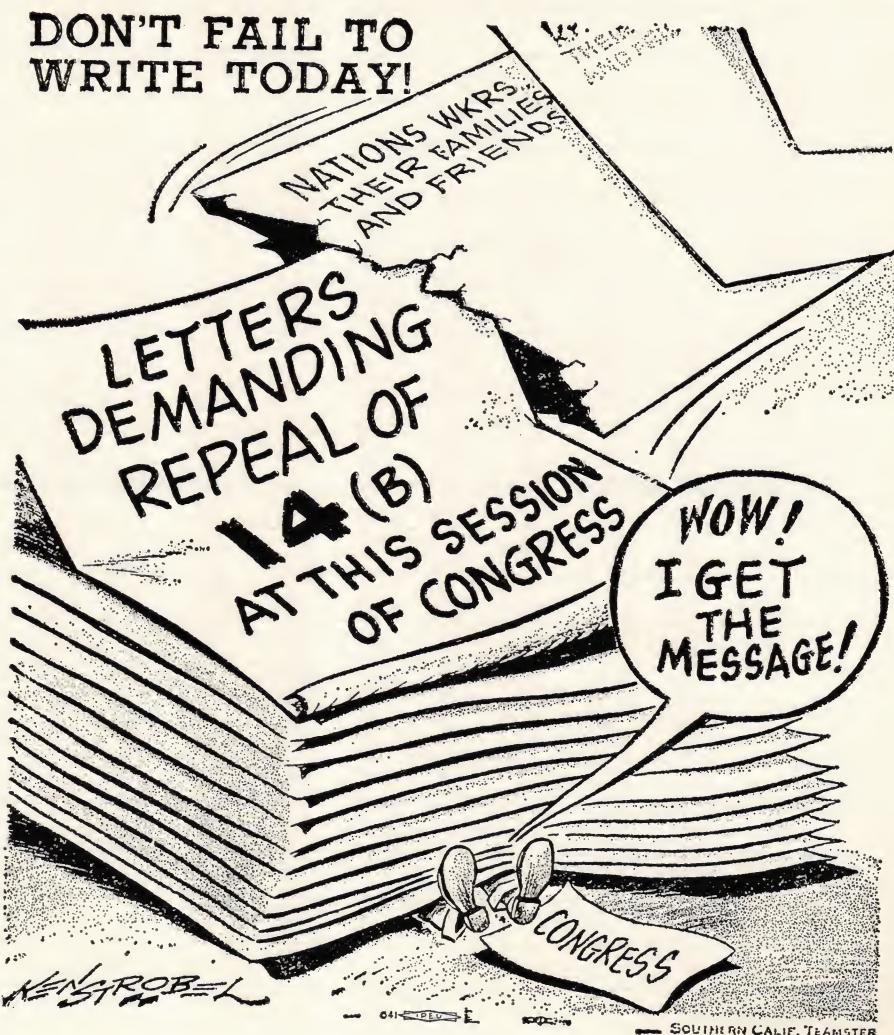
It is a question which must be decided by the American people — through their communications with their congressmen—and it is one of the least understood issues. It also is one of the most emotional issues into which every conceivable propaganda trick conjured by Madison Avenue advertising experts is being used to cloud the issue.

First of all, labor law is a complex subject. Students spend semesters studying the subject in the nation's institutions of higher learning. Lawyers specialize in labor law, and because it is such a complex subject—made more so by current labor legislation—many members of the legal profession find it one of the most lucrative practices in which they can engage.

How, then, can the American public—basically fair and just when adequately informed—make an intelligent decision on the question of Section 14(b) with limited time and limited (and deceitful) information available to it?

Experience shows that when the voting public is truthfully informed on the subject (as it has been in many states which have been through so-called "right-to-work" campaigns) that voting public overwhelmingly makes a fair decision and rejects the compulsory open shop aspects of Section 14(b). This experience comes from:

1. California where "right-to-work" proposals have been defeated on state ballots in 1944 and in 1958.
2. Colorado which defeated a so-called "right-to-work" constitutional amendment in 1958.
3. Idaho which defeated a "right-to-work" initiative petition in 1958.



LEGISLATION

4. In Maine, which defeated an initiative petition at the general election in 1948.

5. In Massachusetts which defeated an initiative petition at general election in 1948.

6. In New Mexico, where a proposed constitutional amendment was defeated in 1948.

7. In Ohio, where a proposed constitutional amendment making open shop compulsory was defeated in 1958.

8. In Oklahoma where a proposed compulsory open shop constitutional amendment was defeated in 1964.

9. In Washington where initiative petitions for compulsory open shop were defeated in 1956 and again in 1958.

10. In Delaware, which adopted a

compulsory open shop law in 1947, and repealed it two years later.

11. In Indiana, where compulsory open shop was adopted in 1957 and repealed in 1965.

12. In Louisiana, which adopted the law in 1947 and repealed it in 1956.

13. Maine, adopted in 1947, repealed in 1948.

14. New Hampshire, adopted measure concerning union shop in 1947 and repealed it in 1949.

The significant thing about each of these instances is that Section 14(b) and so-called "right-to-work" laws were comprehensively debated in these states in their legislatures or a general election campaign, giving the voting public a chance to learn the facts. And when the facts were in, the voting public turned hands down on

Section 14(b) and its authority to states to enact compulsory open shop laws.

Thus, when adequately informed, the voting public decided that Section 14(b) is not in the public interest, just as union members, following enactment of Taft-Hartley, decided in election after election that compulsory open shop was not in their interest.

Between 1947 and 1951, Taft-Hartley required that workers first vote for or against union representation. Once the majority had voted for union representation, a second election was conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in which workers voted for or against the union shop.

During that period, the NLRB conducted 46,000 union shop elections. The results were so overwhelming—91 per cent of the votes cast were for union shop—that even the late Senator Robert Taft, co-architect of the Taft-Hartley Act, agreed that the union shop election was not necessary, that the workers were not victims of "compulsory unionism" as advocates of Section 14(b) had claimed.

Taft-Hartley was amended to permit workers—once they had voted for union representation—to go directly to the bargaining table and ask the employer for a union shop contract without the necessity of the union shop election.

Who Wants It?

Therefore, with both the general public with the benefit of a educational campaign before voting and union members with firsthand experience with union shop turning hands down on Section 14(b), only one question remains to be answered:

Who supports this section of the federal labor law which gives the states the right to enact compulsory open shop laws?

The list is revealing in itself:

1. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, hardly a group whose history is one of bleeding hearts for the rights of working men and women.

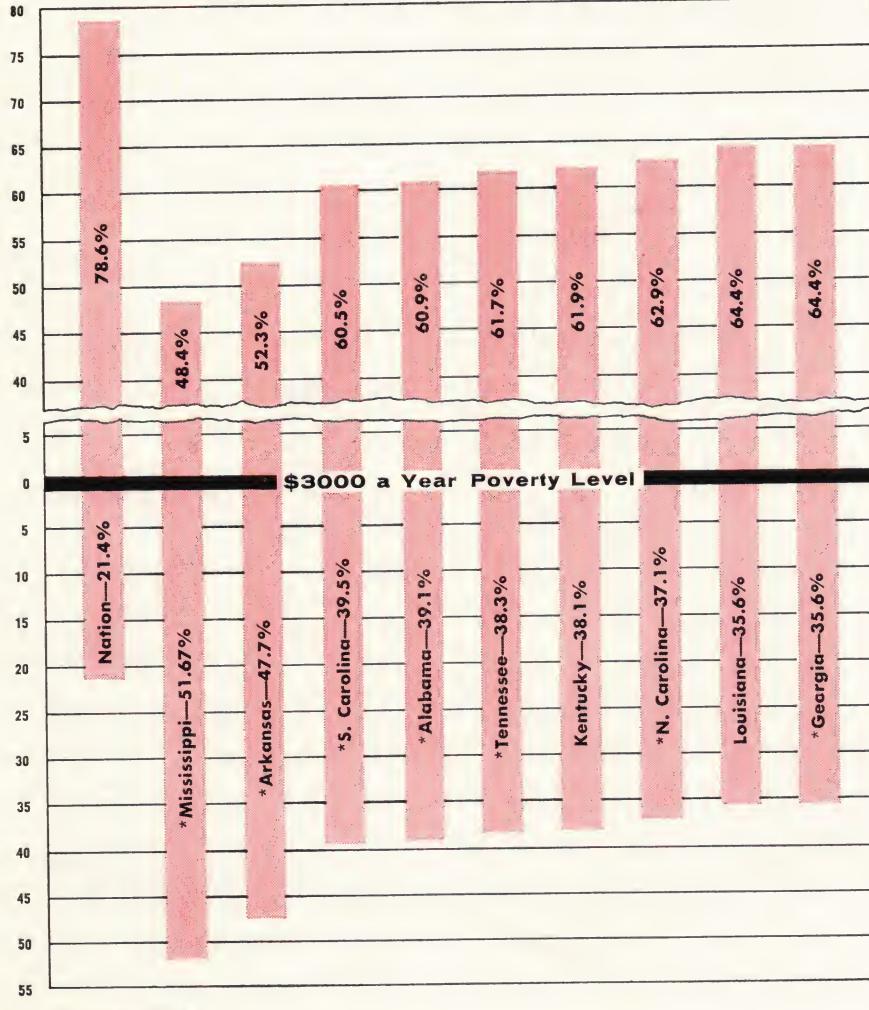
2. The National Association of Manufacturers, which a couple of years ago set up a special section to lobby for application of anti-trust laws to members of labor unions, thus putting workers in the same category as materials and products shipped in interstate commerce.

3. The National Farm Bureau, a

Taxpayers' Stake in 14(b) Repeal

The Battleground for War on Poverty

Percentage of Families Whose Incomes Are Below \$3000 a Year Poverty Level



* Right-to-work State.



Senator Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania, with Betty McIlvaine, of Local 30, Jeannette, Pa., and Mary Coyne, of Local 249, Pittsburgh, talking of 14(b) and compulsory open shop.



Edith Taylor and Dolora Montgomery, of Local 523, Tulsa, with Senator Fred Harris, of Oklahoma. A "right-to-work" proposal was recently defeated by Oklahoma voters.

group which represents corporation farmers and which has a history of fighting progress at every turn.

4. The Manion Forum, an organization headed by Dean Manion, former dean of the law school at Notre Dame, who supports every right-wing and every conservative measure promulgated in America.

5. The John Birch Society.

6. Fred Hartley, former congressman who told Congress, "we'll have some fun with this" (Section 14(b)) when Taft-Hartley was passed, defeated at the next election and who has spent his adult life heading manufacturer associations fighting unions.

Business Backed Lobby

7. The "National Right-to-Work Committee," a business financed lobby in Washington, D.C., which has promoted compulsory open shop throughout the land, whose founder was E. S. Dillard, then president of the Old Dominion Box Co., of Charlotte, N.C., and an endorser of the John Birch Society.

8. A. D. Davis, president of Winn-Dixie Stores, of Jacksonville, Florida, whose supermarket chain in the South is one of the last to fight off union membership for its employees (recently cracked by the Eastern Conference of Teamsters which scored the first breakthrough in this bastion of anti-unionism).

9. The Southern States Industrial Council, a group organized to attract industry to Southern states by offering tax breaks and cheap labor to run-away plants from the north.

10. Glen Green, Associated Industries of Arkansas.

11. Leonard Banowetz, Coleman Company attorney and field coordinator for the John Birch Society.

12. Fred Koch, president of Rock

Island Oil and Refining Company, active member of the John Birch Society.

13. Robert Love, box manufacturer, active member of the John Birch Society.

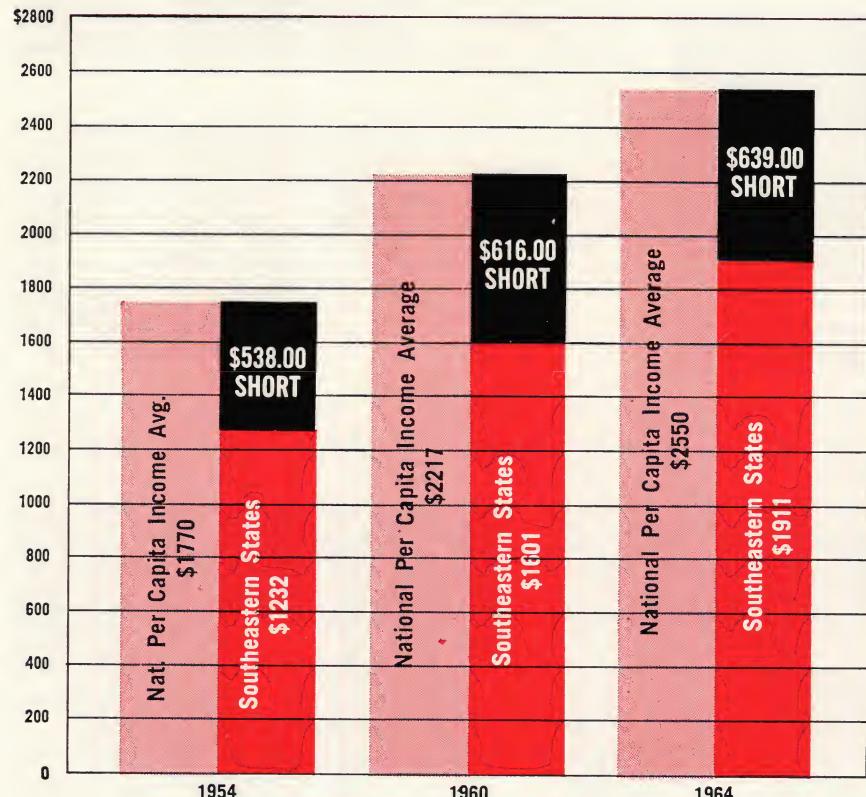
14. Kansas attorneys Kenneth Myers and Thomas Woods, active members of the John Birch Society.

What becomes apparent from study of that partial list of advocates of compulsory open shop is that it is the same group which has opposed such things as:

1. The United Nations.
2. The Wagner Act.
3. Public Power.
4. Federal Aid to Education.
5. Mental Health Programs.
6. Social Security.
7. Medical care for the aged through Social Security.
8. The Fair Labor Standards Act.
9. Child Labor Laws.
10. Free Collective Bargaining

It is not enough, however, for those who call for free collective bargaining through repeal of Section 14(b)

Southeastern States Lose \$101 in Per Capita Income Race in 10 Years



LEGISLATION



Pat Bass and Ruth Glover with Congressman George Grider, of Tennessee. On the ladies' list is the question: "Where do you stand on 14(b)?"



Senator Everett Jordan, North Carolina, gets a legislative call from Dorothy Starnes, Local 71, Charlotte, N. C., and Bertha Propst, Local 61, Hickory, N. C.



Margaret Ready, Local 509, Columbia, S.C., with Sen. Strom Thurmond, S.C. (Left).

Sen. Donald Russell, South Carolina, with Barbara Lopez, Local 509, Columbia, S. C.

Cora Radcliffe, Local 559, Hartford, Conn., in a legislative huddle with Sen. Thomas Dodd, of Conn.



Sue Landgraf, Local 134, Trenton, N. J., with Congressman Frank Thompson, in 14(b) huddle. (Right).



Dolores Bednarz, Local 671, Hartford, and Virginia Lamprecht, Local 559, Hartford, visit with Senator Abraham Ribicoff, after legislative conference.



Pearl Gansberger, Local 926, Pittsburgh, with Pennsylvania Congressman Elmer Holland, have some somber thoughts about the evils of 14(b).



to merely list the adversaries. It should be realized, too, that this group—which deceives the American public by calling compulsory open shop laws "right-to-work" laws—has mounted one of the most highly financed campaigns in American history to fight repeal of 14(b).

Available to this group of reactionaries are approximately 7,000 weekly radio and television shows throughout the nation in which they will peddle their deceit to the American people. What this series of mass communication media programs will not tell the American people is:

1. That only when a majority of workers in a plant want union representation do they get it.

2. That the majority can vote out a union which is not doing its job.

3. That a union shop clause in the contract can only be obtained if the employer is willing to sign such an agreement.

Free Riders

4. That federal law requires the union to represent all workers—union and non-union alike—in a plant.

5. That Section 14(b) permits free riders to enjoy the benefits of a union contract without supporting the union by the payment of dues.

6. That Section 14(b) permits situations in which minority will is imposed upon the majority, contrary to the basic concepts of democracy.

7. That under the law, union shop agreements can be voted out by members whose interests are not being served.

8. That the American taxpayer is picking up the tab for the social and economic drag in states with so-called "right-to-work" laws.

It is in this last area where the average American has a pocketbook interest in repeal of Section 14(b). States with "right-to-work" laws authorized by Section 14(b) are traditionally at the bottom of the scale in per capita income. Not only do these states pay less in income taxes to the federal government, but also they receive the most in federal government grants in return.

The national average for per capita income is \$2,550 (1964).

Only one state with a "right-to-work" law equals the national average. That state is Nevada which realizes its income from legalized gambling, is neither a payroll nor an agricultural economy.

All other states with "right-to-work"

laws fall below the national average. Such examples as:

1. Georgia \$1,759
2. N. Carolina 1,732
3. Tennessee 1,702
4. Alabama 1,567
5. S. Carolina 1,545
6. Arkansas 1,504
7. Mississippi 1,285

Not too long ago, a Southern governors' conference took a look at the situation, trying to find out why their states lagged approximately \$800 below the average national per capita income.

Although, as expected, they did not conclude that Section 14(b) and "right-to-work" laws were a major cause for their economic problems, they did conclude that their efforts to attract industry to the South had only enticed low-paying industries.

Competition among the Southern States to lure industry has been fierce. Advertising in Northern business magazines has ballyhooed "right-to-work" laws and cheap labor as an inducement.

Empty Plants

Not long ago, citizens of Wrightsville, Georgia, passed the hat and collected \$100,000 to build a plant on the outskirts of town in an attempt to lure industry. Despite Georgia's "right-to-work" law and cheap labor, the building stands empty today.

In Baldwyn, Mississippi, county general obligation bonds in the amount of \$230,000 were sold to erect a plant to lease to a pleasure boat manufacturer from up North. The boat manufacturer never sailed into Mississippi, and citizens of that county now face a sharp increase in property taxes to cover bond payments on an empty plant.

The Southern governors found that they had attracted some industries, shoe, apparel, textile, and others which are traditionally low paying industries.

Ewan Clague, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a study called "Migration of the Nation's Population—Its Size, Nature, and Causes," found something else which should have proved interesting to the Southern governors and all others who advocate compulsory open shop through Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.

Clague found that during a single year, "more than 10 million persons move. The search for better employment opportunities is a major force behind this migration."

Since 1950, the "right-to-work"



Elinor Youngman, Local 974, Minneapolis, and Kathy Drager, Local 120, St. Paul, with Congressman John Blatnik, of Minnesota.



Roslyn Garrod, Local 97, Newark, N. J., with Congressman William Cahill, New Jersey, during DRIVE 14(b)—Cade, discusses 14(b) repeal.



Rosemary Madden, Local 544, Minneapolis, with Congressman Clark MacGregor, Minnesota, talk over the compulsory open shop aspect of 14(b).



North Dakota Teamster wives in a legislative conference with Senator Quentin Burdick, where the ladies campaigned for repeal of Section 14(b).



Congressman John Dent with Teamster wives from Pennsylvania during their recent DRIVE visitation to Washington to speak for 14(b) repeal.



Marie Santangelo, of Joint Council No. 73, with New Jersey Senator Clifford Case, during recent DRIVE 14(b)—Cade, in Washington.



Wives of Teamster Local 515 members, Chattanooga, talk 14(b) repeal with Congressman W. E. Brock, Tennessee, during recent DRIVE 14(b)—Cade.

state of Arkansas, with a population of less than 2 million, lost 420,000 citizens through migration to other states seeking higher wages and greater opportunities for advancement, according to the U. S. Bureau of Census. Arkansas lost two seats in the U. S. Congress as a result.

Clague reported:

"Five million of these persons moved to a different state. The largest outflow was from the predominantly agricultural South," and Clague concluded that "it is fair to say that job-changing was the most important influence affecting this movement, particularly the shifts from one state to another."

What generally can be concluded from the migration study is that those leaving the non-unionized South were not seeking to escape from compulsory unionism, but were moving to states in which the union shop is predominant in hopes of finding better paying jobs.

It can be concluded, too, that these workers were fleeing states which are woefully behind in general labor standards, such as unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, minimum wage laws, overtime pay laws, fair employment practices laws, equal pay laws, and, believe it or not, child labor laws.

A recent study reveals that of the so-called "right-to-work" states, only 1 measures up to standards on unemployment compensation; 9 in workmen's compensation; 6 have minimum wage laws; 4 have overtime pay laws;

2 have fair employment practices laws; 3 have equal pay laws; and only 5 have child labor laws which meet 3 of 8 minimum standards for the employment of minors.

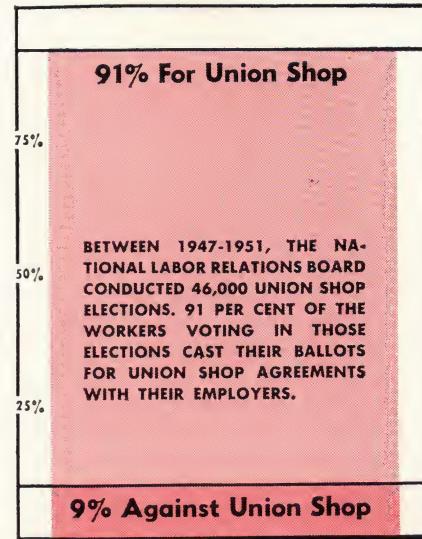
One can further conclude, then, that the mass migration from "right-to-work" states was into states with strong unions which over the years have been successful in efforts before their state legislatures to develop fair labor standards.

Section 14(b) and its illegitimate child, the "right-to-work" law, have provided no Mecca for those fleeing from compulsory unionism, as "right-to-work" advocates would have one believe. Conversely, they have created economic jungles from which workers are fleeing in search of employment standards established by unions over the years.

Section 14(b) and "right-to-work" laws have been called hot political potatoes, and indeed, they have been.

In 1958, when "right-to-work" was before the Colorado electorate, it was generally supported by the Republican party. That year, all 17 seats in the House of Representatives in the state legislature allocated to the City and County of Denver were won by Democrats. The GOP was shut out.

Indiana Republicans have flirted with "right-to-work" since before 1957 when it was adopted in that industrial state. From then, until it was repealed this year, Republicans have lost the governorship twice, both houses of the state legislature, both U. S. Senate



seats, and have registered a net loss of four congressional seats.

Section 14(b) and "right-to-work" laws have, indeed, been a hot political potato for Republicans.

Fair-minded people all over the Nation—both union members and non-union members—will be counting noses again this year when repeal of Section 14(b) comes down to the wire. Strangely, enough, even though highly complicated and complex, the general public is getting on to catch phrases like "right-to-work" and others used to cloak compulsory open shop laws with false respectability.

Whenever the public has been informed about Section 14(b) and "right-to-work" laws it has decided that neither is in the public interest and has voted against them.

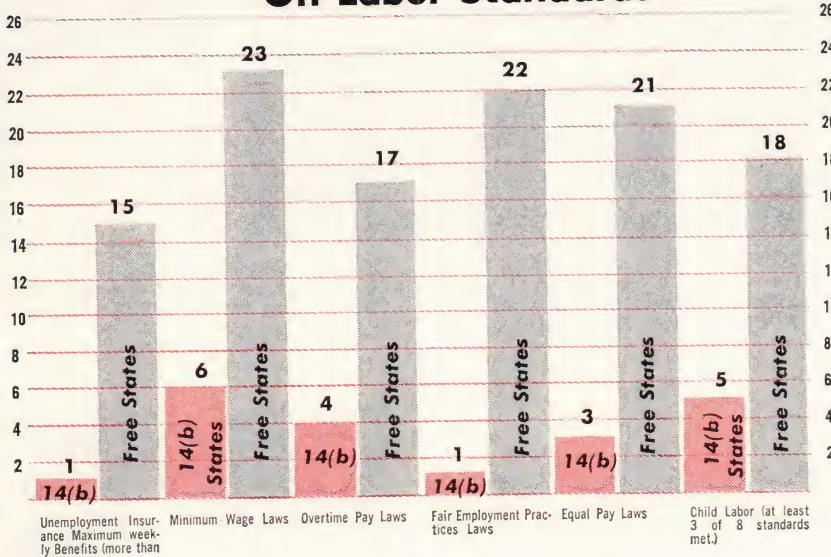
First hand, documented records of the National Labor Relations Board reveal that union members—in 91 per cent of elections held—favor a union shop arrangement with their employer.

The blatant truth is that those who fight to retain Section 14(b) and "right-to-work" laws are the same ones who have been trying to destroy unions since men began to join together to bargain collectively with their employers.

They are the same ones who have fought every progressive and socially desirable piece of legislation to come before the federal congress.

They are the ones whose proposal is so phony that they cannot call it by its rightful name—compulsory open shop—but must wrap it in deceit and a false package to perpetrate it upon the American people.

How Do "Right-to-Work" States Measure Up On Labor Standards



A Powerful Plea

Teamster Testimony Declares 14(b) Repeal Needed to Insure Uniform Labor Policy

TEAMSTER Legislative Counsel Sidney Zagri made a powerful plea for a uniform National Labor Policy when he testified May 26 in favor of repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which permits states to enact compulsory open shop laws.

Zagri appeared before a House Select Subcommittee on Labor hearing testimony on H.R. 77 and related bills. As a spokesman for 1,743,000 Teamsters and their families, he said:

"In the year 1965, we believe as we did in 1947. There is probably no right—other than the right to strike—which organized labor deems more consecrated or more indispensable to its continued well being than the right to seek and obtain union security agreements through the process of collective bargaining."

Zagri said the union shop principle has become a "characteristic and an established part of the American industrial system."

He cited recent Labor Department statistics showing that approximately 85 per cent of all workers in all industries covered by union agreements are working under one form or another of union security provision, and added:

"In the Teamsters Union, over 92 per cent of our members are presently covered by union shop contracts."

The remainder of the membership, Zagri said, does not receive the protection of the union shop and must work against its will with non-union members who are free-riders "and obtain the benefits of the union contract without sharing in the responsibilities"

"In the year 1965, the facts about our national economy are such as to require a uniform National Labor Policy," Zagri said. "Two hundred of America's largest corporations are responsible for 40 per cent of the total manufacturing output"

He continued:

"Section 14(b) has been a strong deterrent to the formulation of such a uniform policy. The absence of a uniform National Labor Policy has



Sidney Zagri

resulted in a great economic loss to the workers in 14(b) states."

Zagri estimated that on the basis of population figures for 1962, the net loss in personal income for the right-to-work states was \$8.3 billion below the national average. Compared with free states in the same year, the compulsory open shop states suffered a net loss for total population of more than \$12.6 billion.

The Teamster spokesman cited the precedent of 1951 amendments to the Railway Labor Act after Congress recognized the inconsistency in the policy of authorizing the union shop at the federal level and denying it at the state level.

"The union shop proviso of the amendment to the Railway Labor Act supersedes all state laws," Zagri said. As a result, railroad workers enjoy a higher standard of living and railroad profits have reached record highs.

"After 14 years of favorable experience with the union shop proviso in the railroad industry," Zagri asked, "why not extend the same principle to all industries through the repeal of Section 14(b)?"

He listed four results of "this basic inconsistency in our National Labor Policy" which has:

—Emasculated collective bargaining in right-to-work states.

—Denied federally-protected rights to individual workers and their representatives under the guise of right-to-work laws.

—Divided Americans and promoted class warfare destroying stable collective bargaining relationships.

—Promoted low-wage competition for industry among the several states offering as inducements low wages and weak unions.

Zagri cited numerous examples to illustrate the inconsistencies in the country's labor policy, offered several exhibits, and concluded:

"The elite troops in the war on poverty are the trade union organizers. Give them the tools and they will finish the job.

"The repeal of Section 14(b) would release the trade union movement and its historic mission of organizing the unorganized. Less than 8 per cent of the total membership of the Teamsters Union is in compulsory open shop states. I am reasonably certain that this percentage would apply with some degree of accuracy to the rest of the labor movement."

Congressman Has Trouble Making Point

Congressman Glenn Andrews (R-Alabama) who represents Selma, Ala., tried to get AFL-CIO President George Meany to admit that unions have more trouble organizing in the South due to their integration stand than because of the compulsory open shop.

"We know that many of the people who fight unions are the same ones who join the White Citizens Councils," Meany replied. "And employers would use any gimmick possible—racial or otherwise to keep workers from joining unions."

Complained Andrews: "That's not the point I was trying to make."

Organizing Skill

More Workers Go Teamster Than for Any Other Union

First quarter 1965 statistics of the National Labor Relations Board reveal that Teamsters Union organizers led the trade union field as usual in terms of representation election participation, victories, and new members gained.

In the first three months of this year, there were 1,473 one-union elections conducted by the NLRB. Teamsters were on the ballot in 399 of those elections—more than 27 per cent of the total.

Workers voted Teamster on 235 occasions while overall the eligible voters decided in favor of union representation in 897 elections. Thus of all one-union elections that were won, Teamsters were successful in more than 26 per cent.

The ratio was much the same in multi-union elections where there were 188 ballots and 160 elections won by unions. Teamsters were victorious in 45 of 57 multi-union votes.

In all, a total of 69,680 workers were gained in representation elections during the first three months of 1965, of which 8,836 voted in favor of Teamster local unions. In other words,

11 of every 100 new union members gained were Teamsters.

● Vendor Election

Employees of A.R.A. Service of Boston, Inc., food service vendor, recently voted in favor of representation by Teamster Local 841 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Dominic J. Zenga, Local 841 secretary-treasurer, said that of 35 workers eligible to vote, 22 picked the Teamsters, 3 voted for no union, and none voted for a Building Service Employees local union.

The new Teamster unit is composed of route salesmen, mechanics, warehouse and sanitation men, shop personnel, hostess attendants, utility and service men.

● Three New Units

Teamster Local 15 in Galesburg, Ill., recently picked up three new bargaining units — one by a National Labor Relations Board election and

Driver Retires

Henry R. Herche (right), a long-time member of Teamster Local 676 in Camden, N.J., retired recently and is shown receiving his first pension check for \$250 from John P. Greeley, president of Local 676.

two by voluntary recognition of the companies.

Kermit R. Miller, Local 15 secretary-treasurer, said recappers, service men, buffers and helpers at Quint's Tire Service in Galesburg voted 9 to 1 in favor of Teamster representation.

Voluntary recognition was gained for eight employees at Riteway Disposal Co., and for seven workers at Citywide Services, Inc., both located in Galesburg.

● Warehouse Vote

Warehousemen employed by Atcon, Inc., a warehouse and freight forwarder in Dalton, Ga., voted in favor of representation by Teamster Local 515 of Chattanooga, Tenn., recently in a National Labor Relations Board election.

M. R. Sherman, assistant business agent for Local 515, said the ballot was 9 to 5 in favor of the Teamsters. There are 17 employees in the warehouse.

● Connecticut Ballot

Drivers and warehousemen employed by Harris Co., Inc., voted almost unanimously in favor of representation by Teamster Local 443 of New Haven, Conn., in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

Joseph Kaluski, Local 443 business representative, said the vote was 6 to 1 in favor of the Teamsters as every eligible voter cast a ballot. Harris Co., located in North Haven, Conn., distributes cylinder gas and welding supplies.

New Hoffa Book Wins Acclaim

"TEN ANGELS SWEARING," an authorized biography of James R. Hoffa, general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, hit the newsstands this month and quickly won acclaim as the first unbiased probe into the character of the leader of the world's largest labor union.

Written by Jim Clay, Washington, D. C., author and publicist who has served in various legislative capacities on Capitol Hill over the past several years, "Ten Angels Swearing" is a refreshing newcomer to the vast morass of biased and slanted articles and books which have been written about Hoffa in the past 10 years.

Old myths are destroyed, vicious rumors are put straight, and the reader gets the first unbiased glimpse of the man whose name has embellished as many newspaper headlines recently as any other prominent U. S. public figure.

The paperback edition is published by Beaverdam Books, Inc., and sells for \$1 on the nation's newsstands. It is recommended reading for all who want to take an unobstructed look at the life and work of James R. Hoffa and is a must in the library of every student of organized labor.



Among the 5000 who turned out to honor Ray Schoessling were: (Seated, left to right) Schoessling, Mayor Richard J. Daley; Illinois Secretary of State Paul Powell. Standing (left to right) William A. Lee, president, Chicago Federation of Labor; William L. McFetridge, president, Chicago Janitors Union Local 1; Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president, Illinois State AFL-CIO; and Thomas J. Burke, Illinois State AFL-CIO vice president.



Autographing Ray Schoessling Testimonial Dinner Programs is International Brotherhood of Teamsters General President James R. Hoffa. Hoffa was a featured speaker at the affair which honored Schoessling who is President of Teamster Joint Council 25 in Chicago. Proceeds of the \$50-a-plate affair went into a fund for political action for Joint Council No. 25, at Schoessling's request. Hoffa credited Schoessling as being one of America's great labor leaders.

Chicago Labor Honors Ray Schoessling

MORE than 5,000 friends and associates paid tribute to Teamster Ray Schoessling at a \$50-a-plate dinner in Chicago early last month and the head table was a panorama of Teamster and midwest trade union leadership.

On hand to honor Schoessling as speakers were:

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa and General Secretary-Treas-

urer John F. English; most of the vice presidents of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; William A. Lee, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Stanley L. Johnson, executive vice president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, and Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley.

Schoessling agreed to the testimonial on the condition that the proceeds would go into action funds of

Teamsters Volunteers in Politics, the political and legislative arm of Chicago Teamster Joint Council 25 of which he is president.

The affair was in recognition of Schoessling's 35-year career as a trade union leader of ability and integrity and of his leadership in community activities.

It was truly an "All Chicago Labor Salute to Ray Schoessling," as repre-

Every table was filled at last month's Testimonial Dinner for Ray Schoessling, president of Teamster Joint Council No. 25 in Chicago. Honored guests included Teamster Gen-

eral President Hoffa, leaders of Illinois AFL-CIO, and dignitaries from the labor movement across the land. More than 5,000 friends and associates were there.



sentatives from all segments of trade unionism were on hand.

Joining in the affair was the Assembly of the State of Illinois which passed a joint resolution commanding and congratulating the Teamster leader "for his outstanding and meritorious service to the people of the State of Illinois."

Schoessling also received an award of merit from Teamsters Volunteers in Politics, which cited him for tireless service to the 145,000 members affiliated with Joint Council 25, attested to his selfless dedication, and for "enthusiastically bringing the message of unionism to the unorganized"

An Illinois native, Schoessling's first job was as a railroad freight clerk. He later took a job as a truck helper for a brewing company and in 1929 was elected to his first office as secretary-treasurer of the Keg Beer Drivers' Union Local 344 of the Brewery Workers.

He was instrumental in merging the Keg Beer Drivers with the Bottled Beer Drivers in 1930. The union grew rapidly after the repeal of prohibition in 1933 and Schoessling was elected president of his local in 1936. Two years later, he led the local into the IBT as Local 744. Through the years he has been consistently reelected president of Local 744 and still heads

Ray Schoessling's view of the future:

"For a better tomorrow, you have to do better today. There are problems of all kinds which need the attention of us all. If we're going to keep free, we must be alert to other people's needs. There is always something we can do to help people. There is enough poverty, prejudice and ignorance around to keep us all busy for a long time. I am confident we can meet these problems if we face up to them squarely and do what is necessary"

the union which has workers in the beverage industry.

In 1941, he was appointed to Teamster Joint Council 25's executive board to fill a vacancy and then twice reelected. He was elected secretary-treasurer of Joint Council 25 in 1951 and later served as acting president, being elected to that office in 1955 and serving continuously since that time.

Schoessling was one of the organizers of the National Conference of Brewery and Soft Drink Workers and serves as its chairman.

His skills as an organizer and ad-

ministrator were recognized by General President Hoffa who appointed him as a General Organizer in 1958.

Through the years, Schoessling has been active at the community level also. He was one of those who stimulated labor's interest in the welfare of retarded children, cerebral palsied youngsters, the Boy Scouts, school dropouts, and the rehabilitation and employment of released convicts.

He has received numerous awards from the Boy Scouts, Better Boys Foundation, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the American Legion, and the Chicago Junior Assn., of Commerce and Industry as "man of the year."

Schoessling has served the city on many public boards and commissions. He currently is a member of the leadership committee overseeing Chicago's participation in the war on poverty.

Schoessling is married to the former Josephine Sulski. They have two sons, four daughters, and eight grandchildren.

● Coal Agreement

Members of Teamster Local 118 employed by the Rochester Coal Industry, Inc., of Rochester, N.Y., recently ratified a new 3-year contract with the dealers.

Anthony J. Cuseo, Local 118 business agent, said the agreement provides an hourly pay increase from \$2.90 to \$3.18 for drivers, helpers and yardmen.

The contract also included double time for holiday deliveries plus an extra eight hours for the holiday and health coverage.

● Farm Lines Election

Teamster local unions in Los Angeles and Iowa City, Ia., were declared winners of a National Labor Relations Board election of drivers for National Farm Lines.

The balloting among 140 line drivers employed by the firm which hauls exempt commodities in reefers between Iowa and the West Coast was held last February. The Board upheld a union challenge of one vote and denied a company challenge of one vote. The final count was 47 to 46 in favor of the Teamsters.

Involved in the election were Teamster Locals 180 of Los Angeles and 146 of Des Moines. Negotiations have already opened for the National Master Freight Agreement with Sleeper Cab Supplement.

Scholarship Winners



Louis Lanni (center), secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 830 in Philadelphia, Pa., is shown congratulating high school winners of Lou Lanni Fund Scholarships worth \$4,000 each for four year's tuition and fees at the college of their choice. All children of Local 830 members, the scholars are (left to right): Bruce Sewter, Doris Pearson, Mary Ann La Grotta, and Carol Ann Whitehead. The scholarships are underwritten jointly by the local union and employers.

Quarry Workers

Wisconsin Local Wins Case In U.S. Court of Appeals

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit in Chicago has unanimously enforced an order of the National Labor Relations Board against Waukesha Lime & Stone Co., requiring:

—That the company reinstate employees.

—Reimburse the employees for all wages lost if they were not offered their jobs.

—And to negotiate and bargain in good faith for a contract with Teamster Local 695 in Madison, Wis., for all inside workers.

The order was obtained through charges filed by Local 695 and concerns quarry workers not previously represented by the Teamsters.

A. E. Mueller, Local 695 secretary-treasurer, hailed the court's decision as a complete vindication of the union's position.

The dispute developed when the employer refused to recognize and bargain with the Teamsters after a majority of the workers rejected their former union and transferred their membership to Local 695.

The company claimed that it had a good faith doubt as to whether the Teamsters represented a majority of the employees. Local 695 immediately called a strike and invited the employer to count the men out on the street.

Nevertheless, Mueller said, the company continued to refuse to bargain with the Teamsters.

Instead, Waukesha Lime & Stone offered to sign a contract with the former union to avoid having to deal with the Teamsters.

Unless the U.S. Supreme Court

agrees to review the case, the decision of the court of appeals will put an end to the litigation involving the right of the quarry employees to transfer their membership to Local 695.

The appeals court has ordered the company to recognize and negotiate with the union in good faith, or be held in contempt.

As a result of the decision, strike action which began against quarries in Waukesha county several years ago because a group of employers refused to bargain in good faith with Local 695, may now be brought to an end.

Mueller said all the other employers have signed contracts with Local 695 calling for substantial increases in benefits, and have reinstated all of the workers to their former positions.

● Warehouse Ballot

Warehousemen employed by Terminal Storage Co., in Milwaukee, Wis., voted overwhelmingly in favor of representation by Teamster Local

● Prexy Retires



Retiring after 42 years in the labor movement, C. Everett Davis (left), president of Teamster Local 188 in Indianapolis, Ind., is shown receiving his final paycheck from George J. Oakley, secretary-treasurer of the local union. Davis has been president of the Teamster local union since it was chartered in 1942. He also served many years as an officer for the Central Labor Council of Marion County.

WCT Sets Meeting Dates

The 26th biennial meeting of the Western Conference of Teamsters is scheduled for the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco, July 20-22.

Reports on activities within the Conference—a forerunner activity to the biennial meeting — were made to members of the Policy Committee at a spring meeting.

200 recently in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Frank H. Ranney, Local 200 secretary-treasurer, said the ballot was 10 to 2. The firm is a cold storage company and has 15 men in the bargaining unit.

● Warehousemen Join

Warehouse employees, including shipping and receiving clerks, at U.S. Gypsum Co., in St. Paul, Minn., voted overwhelmingly in favor of Teamster Local 503 in a recent National Labor Relations Board representation election.

Thomas J. Magner, Local 503 secretary-treasurer, said the ballot of 62 workers was 40 to 17 in favor of the union. The company wholesales roofing materials.

● Two Elections Won

Teamster Local 970 in Minneapolis, Minn., recently won a pair of National Labor Relations Board representation elections at Timesaver, Inc., and Bemis Bros., Bag Co.

Earl Drange, Local 970 secretary-treasurer, said welders, machinists, and die makers at Timesaver—manufacturer of heavy industrial sanding and finishing equipment—voted for Teamster representation by a 55 to 32 score. There are 100 employees in the bargaining unit.

Sixteen of the 20 eligible voters at Bemis Bros., voted unanimously in favor of the union. Bemis manufactures tapes for industrial packaging.

● Texas Ballots

Nearly 150 new members were brought into Teamster Local 745 in Dallas, Tex., as a result of recent National Labor Relations Board elections at Texas Industries, Inc., in Dallas, and Farmers Co-Operative Gin Assn., in Sulphur Springs.

W. L. Piland, Local 745 secretary-treasurer, said 49 workers at Texas Industries, a ready-mix concrete firm, voted unanimously in favor of the Teamsters. There are 93 workers in the bargaining unit which includes transit mix drivers, shop gagemen, production and maintenance men.

Truck drivers and production and maintenance workers at Farmers Co-Operative voted 43 to 7 in favor of the Teamsters. There are 52 employees in the bargaining unit. The company handles feed, seed, fertilizer, and dairy supplies.

Collective Bargaining Seminars Popular Program of Eastern Conference of Teamsters

BRINGING Teamsters Union officials up to date on the changing climate of collective bargaining is the service being rendered by a series of workshops now being conducted in the Eastern Conference of Teamsters under the direction of International Vice President Thomas E. Flynn.

The workshops are designed to give fulltime local union officers and business agents an intensive, 3-day review of the legal, ethical, economic and procedural principles of union-management relations.

Teamster Joint Council 40 in Pittsburgh, Pa., sponsored the first seminar. A second workshop was held at Teamster Joint Council 62 in Baltimore, Md. In each case, the 50 or so local union representatives who attended the sessions acclaimed them as beneficial.

Flynn, commenting on the fact that "professional education is a must for all Teamster officials in meeting tomorrow's collective bargaining challenges," said similar workshops are scheduled in most of the Joint Councils within the Eastern Conference during 1965.

Flynn added:

Among those playing prominent roles in the initial collective bargaining workshop at Pittsburgh were (left to right): Seated—Thomas L. Fagan, president of Local 249; Charles Pennington, president of Local 273; William Tappe, secretary-treasurer of Local 485; International Vice President Harry A. Tevis, president of Joint Council 40; Daniel DeGregory, secretary-treasurer of Local 926; Standing—Morand R. Schmitt, recording secretary of Local 249; Henry Trotto, business agent of Local 273; Joe Mazza, Joint Council 40 DRIVE director; General Organizer Norman Kegel, and Richard F. McMahon, director of legislation and training for the Eastern Conference of Teamsters.

"Significant changes in public attitudes, standards of social justice, legislative climate, and the economic upheaval based on increased unemployment resulting from accelerated automation make it imperative that Teamster officials constantly expand their knowledge in these vital areas."

The format of the workshops provides for exploration of critical problems involved in union-management, collective bargaining negotiations and the resultant impact on the local union membership and the community.

A conference approach is used in the seminar and involves panels, buzz sessions, case histories, and exercises based upon actual Teamster situations.

Representatives from the various Eastern Conference departments—executive, legal, research, legislative, and training—contribute to the study sessions.

In addition to Conference personnel, the workshop plan includes visiting speakers who are specialists in the various phases of the field of collective bargaining.

"Participation in workshops of this type," Flynn said, "is a valuable approach



International Vice President Thomas E. Flynn, director of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters, is pioneering a dynamic leadership development program with a mobile collective bargaining seminar.

for our key people in revitalizing and updating their knowledge and skills in the legal and procedural aspects of collective bargaining."



Impact of Fair Wage

"There is a significant correlation between poverty, earnings, and exclusion from the protective provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Among family heads employed in industries generally covered by the Act, only 5 to 10 per cent had annual incomes under \$3,000 in 1963. The proportion was 8 to 14 per cent in industries where there is partial coverage. But in industries where there is little or no coverage, the proportions jumped to 33 and 49 per cent respectively."—Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz in congressional testimony, May 25, 1965.

Appeal Court Decision

Retired Workers May Continue to Enjoy Benefits of Health and Welfare Plans

RETired employees may continue to participate in jointly administered health and welfare programs of which they were beneficiaries prior to retirement, according to recent important rulings by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth District.

Reversing lower court decisions, the Circuit Court also held that:

—Union officers may participate as beneficiaries in jointly administered pension and health and welfare fund programs.

—Union employees may also be beneficiaries of such programs.

—The employees of such funds may also participate as beneficiaries.

In a letter to all Teamsters Union affiliates, General President James R. Hoffa said, "The International Union legal department is of the opinion that other courts of appeals are likely to follow the decision of the Eighth Circuit."

A Teamster Case

The Circuit Court rulings were made on Section 302(c) of the Taft-Hartley Act in the companion cases of Teamster Local 688 v. Townsend and Blassie v. The Kroger Co.

Other aspects of the decision were that health and welfare benefits cannot be extended to retirees never covered before, that Section 302(c) funds cannot be spent on purely recreational facilities, that a pharmacy run by a medical plan cannot serve outsiders, and in this instance that a trustee fund should be in a neutral location rather than in a union building.

One important phase of the decision concerns the fact that many union officers and employees—especially at the local union level—have their pension and health and welfare coverage through trustee plans set up with employers in their industries.

The court ruled favorably toward officers and employees on the grounds that unions and the trusts themselves are employers within the meaning of several sections of the Taft-Hartley Act and that coverage of such employees is not among the matters that Congress had in mind when setting

up the limitations in that section on contributions by employers.

Of great importance was the ruling against payment of health and welfare benefits to retirees who were not covered by the health and welfare plan

before they were retired. The court said this was illegal because the law requires that there be a payment to a trust by the employer and that the payment must be made during an employee's active employment.

Retirees previously covered by the health and welfare plan before retirement, however, can continue to enjoy the benefits. The court said:

"We conclude that, so far as the statute as it now reads is concerned, a person for whom employer contributions are made prior to retire-

Israel Bond Purchase



A \$10,000 Israel bond purchased by Teamster Local 337 in Detroit was among the \$303,300 in subscriptions raised at a recent testimonial dinner for Al Barbour, president of the Wayne County AFL-CIO. Shown at the event attended by 800 are (left to right): In photo above—Sol Dollinger, State of Israel Bonds field representative, receiving the \$10,000 check from Robert Holmes, president of Local 337; in photo below—Emil Mazey, UAW secretary-treasurer; David Johnson, recording secretary of Teamster Local 299, who reported for Teamster Vice President Frank Fitzsimmons; Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), guest speaker, and Barbour.



ment is not barred from receiving benefits of the trust after retirement, and that this qualification is not nullified by additional contributions made by him or by others on his behalf."

Section 302(c) of the Taft-Hartley Act requires that welfare and pension plans directed by a joint employer-employee board of trustees be subject to the Act. The latest Labor Depart-

ment bulletin noted there were only 4,280 plans with joint boards of trustees.

Altogether, there were 128,340 welfare plans filed with the Labor Department on July 1, 1963, of which the great preponderance were run by employers or employer associations and therefore outside the jurisdiction of Section 302(c).

Truck Tonnage Increased 9 Per Cent During 1964

Tonnage of intercity freight transported by truck during 1964 increased 9 per cent over the totals for 1963.

In its annual survey of the operations of 2,453 Class I and Class II intercity common and contract motor carriers of property, the American Trucking Assns., Inc., said 467,529,937 tons of freight were transported in 1964. The total in 1963 was 428,966,424 tons.

Tonnage increases were reported in all 9 geographical regions. Southern region carriers reflected the largest increase with 12 per cent. Southwestern operators gained 11.3 per cent. Carriers in the Northwestern and Central regions reported gains of 10.4 and 9.7 per cent respectively.

General freight carriers, transporting 42 per cent of the total tonnage, experienced an increase of 7.2 per cent over 1963. Liquid petroleum carriers, the second largest group with almost one-fourth of the total tonnage, had an increase of 11.1 per cent.

Tonnage moving in common car-

riage registered a gain of 9.1 per cent in 1964, while tonnage moving in contract carriage rose 7.8 per cent.

The common carriage share of total tonnage increased to 90.5 per cent last year compared with 90.4 per cent in 1963.

The regional breakdown of total intercity truck tonnage carried in 1964:

Southern—358 carriers hauled 68.4 million tons for a 12 per cent gain.

Southwestern—163 carriers hauled 39.6 million tons for an 11.2 per cent increase.

Northwestern—93 carriers hauled 23.4 million tons, up 10.4 per cent.

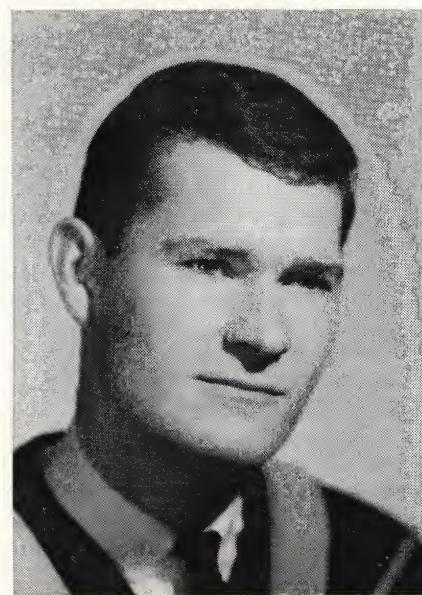
Central—536 carriers hauled 118.6 million tons for a 9.7 gain.

Middle Atlantic—629 carriers hauled 106.6 million tons, up 8.7 per cent.

New England—180 carriers hauled 17.8 million tons for a 6.9 per cent increase.

Pacific—261 carriers hauled 48.6 million tons, a gain of 6.3 per cent.

Mid-Western—155 carriers hauled



Peter F. Clark, Jr., son of the president of Teamster Local 757 in New York City, recently was awarded a National Defense Education Act Fellowship in English for post graduate study at the University of Nebraska. Young Clark graduated this month from St. Francis College in Brooklyn.

27.4 million tons for an increase of 5.3 per cent.

Rocky Mountain—78 carriers hauled 16.8 million tons, a gain of 3.5 per cent.

● Hawaii Dairy Pact

Members of Teamster Local 996 in Hawaii recently approved a 2-year contract bringing members employed by Foremost and Meadow Gold dairies closer to parity with similar workers in Southern California.

Art Rutledge, president of Local 996, said the agreement also initiated a pension program and a dental care program. George Sebestyen, chairman of the Western States Dairy Employees Council, helped negotiate the agreement.

The contract provided a 44-cent package with 15 cents hourly in wages retroactive to last March 1 and another 12.5 cents to be added on the same date next year. Employers on Aug. 1 will start contributing 15 cents for each hour worked toward pensions and the sum will be increased to 20 cents a year later.

The dental program, to be financed by monthly employer payments of \$9.25, provides dental care for the member and his dependents.

Hoffa Installs Officers



Newly-elected officers of Teamster Local 291 in Oakland, Calif., were installed recently by General President James R. Hoffa. Shown during the oath ceremony are (left to right): Ev Boring, retiring trustee; Willy Guthrie, trustee; Bruce Bissett, retiring trustee; George Slater, trustee; Ray Pavao, trustee; Joe Rodrigues, recording secretary; Joe Sawyer, secretary-treasurer; Robert Crowson, vice president; Hoffa, and Tom Nunes, president.

Senate Committee Holds Hearings On Bills to Tame Illegal Trucking

HEARINGS on 15 bills proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to combat illegal trucking of freight were held during May by the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Surface Transportation.

The major measure, S.1727, introduced by Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) and co-sponsored by seven other Senators, contains provisions to:

—Tighten enforcement against unlawful carriers of interstate freight.

—Require motor carriers and freight forwarders to pay reparations for unreasonable or discriminatory rates.

The other 14 bills compliment S.1727 and also eliminate provisions of present transportation law which the ICC contends are no longer necessary.

When introducing the legislation, Sen. Magnuson commented that illegal motor carriers impose tremendous losses on state and local governments and on shippers, increase costs to consumers, foster tax evasion and jeopardize highway safety.

Illegal Carriage

He said:

"Our bill is premised on coordinated, cooperative efforts by states, private industry, and the federal government to combat illegal carriage."

Essentially, the Magnuson bill calls for:

—Cooperative agreements between the ICC and the several states to enforce state and federal transportation law.

—Uniform state registration of ICC motor carrier certificates.

—Increased civil penalties for failure to comply with certain ICC regulations.

Other sections of the proposed measure would permit the ICC, in enforcement proceedings, to obtain service of process and join any other party necessary to the proceedings. Also, persons could apply to the courts for enforcement against carriers operating in violation of ICC certificates, rules, or regulations. Finally, shippers could recover reparations for injuries as a result of unreasonable charges on past shipments.

One of the first witnesses to appear before the Senate Subcommittee was

Charles A. Webb, ICC chairman. He stressed that the ICC needed greater power to obtain injunctions, saying:

"In many instances, the carriers against whom it is necessary to seek injunctions do not hold operating authority from the commission . . . and the illegal operator may avoid service of process by remaining outside the state."

Testimony on the measures will now be studied by the Commerce Committee. The proposed legislation may be altered as the result of the hearings or may go forward unchanged in the legislative process. Eventually, it must be decided whether or not to bring the bills to the floor for consideration by the Senate.

Co-sponsoring the measures with Sen. Magnuson are—Sens. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.), E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska), Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

The House of Representatives, by a voice vote, passed H.R. 5401 — the companion measure to S.1727 — aimed at combatting illegal trucking of freight.

Incorporated in the bill was an amendment making clear that the Interstate Commerce Commission may exert, at its discretion, primary jurisdiction over violations alleged in court cases.

● Brewery Jurisdiction

In a jurisdiction ruling, the National Labor Relations Board decided that brewers employed by P. Ballantine & Sons and represented by Teamster Local 4 in Newark, N. J., were entitled to perform the work of installing a new type of tap in the heads of metal beer barrels in the Newark plant.

The dispute arose when Teamster Local 4 threatened to strike if the new work was taken from the brewers and reassigned to a machinist represented by the IAM.

The Board decided that the Teamsters were skilled, had done the work to the satisfaction of the employer

who wanted to retain them on the task, and that the assignment of the work to brewers was consistent with the collective bargaining agreement and conformed with the general practice in the industry.

● NLRB Case Won

Teamster Local 469 of Perth Amboy, N.J., won a National Labor Relations Board decision in a case involving discharge of employees for union activity.

In the absence of objections from Art Lance, Jr., Moving & Storage of Woodbridge, N.J., the Board adopted the trial examiner's findings that the employer violated the Act by threatening employees with discharge for joining the Teamsters, and discharging six workers for union activity.

The employer was ordered to cease infringing on employee rights.

Help for Alabama

Chicago Teamsters are shown helping to fill this trailer with food and clothing for needy Alabama families. Helping to launch the first caravan sponsored by the "Chicago to Alabama Relief Committee," are Ray Schoessling (on truck), president of Teamster Joint Council 25; Lawrence Steinberg (foreground), president of Teamster Joint Council 44; Mrs. Annie McIntyre, chairman of the committee; the Rev. McIntyre (far right), an assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, and Joe Bernstein (second from left), president of Teamster Local 781 in Chicago.





Participating in ground-breaking ceremonies for Teamster Local 853's new headquarters building in Oakland, Calif., are (left to right) shovelers Frank Farro, Local 853 secretary-treasurer; Oakland City Councilman Robert Osburn; Arthur Jensen, Local 858 president. Observing were (left to right): Leroy Gagnon, Local 853 business representative; Donald Butcher, Local 853 organizer; Al Foster, contractor; Fred Paredes, Local 588 president; Ernie Souza, Local 853 trustee; Warren McNely, contractor; John Langford, Local 853 trustee; Jack McSherry, Local 588 secretary-treasurer, and Lloyd V. Linquist, contractor.

Oakland Teamsters Plan New Headquarters Building

Teamster Local 853 will have a brand new headquarters building in a few months in the heart of Oakland, Calif.'s expanding industrial area, providing easy accessibility for the warehouse membership.

Frank M. Farro, Local 853 secretary-treasurer, said the 2-story building, now under construction, will have space enough for 15 offices and an auditorium of 5,000 square feet. The

structure will be located alongside the Nimitz Freeway.

Farro said two other East Bay Teamster Locals, 78 and 588, are expected to establish their headquarters in the new building.

The move to new quarters will represent a milestone for all three Teamster locals which, coincidentally, were all chartered in 1937.

Teamsters Provide Snow

Members of Teamster Local 85 made the San Francisco Easter Seal Society's annual snow party for crippled children a rousing success. The Teamsters helped unload snow brought in from the Sierras, stacked it into a junior grade toboggan run and then lifted the crippled youngsters on and off sleds and other snow toys. Among the members and officers shown are: Tim Richardson, Herman Kliest, Henry Luna, Hank Montano, Pershing Harding, Al Laquillo, Jerry Taylor, Louis Schussler, and Ed Perry.



● Soft Drink Contract

Teamsters employed by nine bottling companies in San Diego, Calif., have approved a new 3-year contract guaranteeing 7.5-cent hourly wage increases each year of the agreement.

Larry M. Smith, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 683, said the contract covers 325 members. Besides the pay gain, the agreement also provided for improved health and welfare benefits and a dental plan.

● Louisiana Victories

Five representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board were won in recent weeks by Teamster Local 270 headquartered in New Orleans, La.

Charles D. Winters, president of Local 270, said the victories were gained at:

—Gulf States Asphalt Co., Inc., in Westwego, La., where workers voted 18 to 2 in favor of the Teamsters.

—North American Van Lines, Inc., of New Orleans. Employees there voted unanimously in favor of the Teamsters, 10 to 0.

—Drake Concrete Co., Harahan, La., where the vote was 9 to 8 for the Teamsters.

—Westinghouse Electric Co., warehouse in New Orleans, 8 to 1 in favor of Local 270.

—Food Suppliers, Inc., of New Orleans where the ballot was 18 to 13 in favor of the Teamsters.

● Montana Dairy

Jersey Creameries, Inc., the last unorganized dairy in Billings, Mont., recently was brought under Teamster contract when the company agreed to terms of the statewide dairy agreement and immediately granted pay increases averaging about \$75 monthly.

Teamster Local 190 won the right to bargain for 16 drivers and inside plant workers in a National Labor Relations Board representation election. The pay increases in the new agreement were retroactive to last March 4.

Other gains in the contract included a company-paid health and welfare plan, and a pension plan, eight paid holidays.

A wage boost of \$37 monthly goes into effect July 1 and another pay hike of \$18.50 will go into effect Oct. 1. Thereafter, regular pay increases provided for under the statewide dairy agreement will go to the newly-enrolled Teamsters.

Repeal Section 14(b)

International Union Vice President Harry Tevis; Charles Stutzman, Local 453; and Joe Mazza, DRIVE director for Joint Council No. 40; all were in Washington, D. C., on the Joint Council Motorcade which made its first order of business the repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.

Teamsters Give Trophies

Teamster Local 526 in Fall River, Mass., donated all trophies presented to players in the Police Athletic League basketball program at Fall River recently. Shown are (left to right): Joe Costa and Anthony Materia, president and secretary-treasurer respectively of Local 526; Tom Karam, a coach; Leo Albin, director of PAL, and John Gettings of the Elks which sponsored the award banquet.

Safe Drivers Honored

Three members of Teamster Local 557 in Baltimore, Md., are shown being congratulated for their safe driving records as employees of Davidson Transfer & Storage Co. Left to right are: William Payne, road driver; David Davidson, treasurer of the company; Marion Bonnaville, road driver; Joseph Davidson, company president; John Mulcahy, local driver, and Jay Davidson, company secretary. Altogether, 160 drivers for Davidson received National Safety Council safe driving awards. The award winners accumulated a total of 1,455 years of non-chargeable accident-free driving.

Champion Bowlers

Teamster Local 890 in Salinas, Calif., has a championship bowling team of which it is rather proud. Shown with trophies won in the past four years are (left to right): Kneeling—Dean Stalter, Ed Slepicka, and John Riley; Standing—Al Stalter and A. Mugnaini. Team member Fred Nielsen was absent when the photo was taken.



Pilot Medical Program

To Explore 'Total' Medical Care For N.Y. Teamsters and Families

A pioneering 'pilot program' to provide New York City Teamsters with top-quality comprehensive medical care has been launched by Teamsters Joint Council No. 16 in conjunction with management Trustees of 12 industry Welfare Funds.

The new program will offer 5,000 Teamsters and their dependents 'total health care' with a wide range of services audited to insure quality medical care.

In addition to all medical and surgical services the test-program will provide dental care, optical care and eyeglasses, all prescription drugs, psychiatric care, all laboratory services, an intensive preventive care program including immunizations and serums, and a wide range of services usually excluded in existing medical care programs.

John Hoh, vice president of Teamsters Joint Council No. 16 and Joseph Adelizzi, president of the Empire State Trucking Assn., who serve as co-chairmen of the sponsoring Teamsters Hospitalization Trust Fund, announced the launching of the unique program with the statement: "This is the only logical step toward the goal of pro-

viding high-quality medical care at reasonable costs. After five years of intensive study of this problem we find that New York Teamsters and their families have only a 50-50 chance of getting quality medical care under the existing plans. We find, also, that out-of-pocket costs for medical care for the average family runs into hundreds of dollars annually despite the vast sums of money we spend for the best medical insurance available."

The experimental program will be closely observed by the medical societies and by the insurance companies since effective results may very well point a new direction for the way labor-management health and welfare funds spend the millions-odd dollars they now pay to provide such care for their memberships.

The pilot program will be unique and break ground in other respects:

* The medical centers will be established on the grounds of excellent teaching hospitals and will utilize the team approach to patient care.

* The medical staff will be salaried and will not be permitted to treat private patients or to engage in pri-

vate practice. The family doctor for adults will be a qualified specialist in Internal Medicine and the family doctor for children will be a qualified Pediatrician.

* Heavy emphasis will be made in developing the 'preventive care' aspects of the program in order to catch and treat illness at the earliest possible stage and to prevent minor conditions from becoming serious.

Participation in the newly-developed program will be limited at the

What the Program Offers

- * All physicians' and surgeons' care in centrally located hospitals, offices and nursing homes.
- * Home calls by physicians and nurses.
- * All X-rays.
- * Anesthesia for surgery and childbirth.
- * All laboratory tests.
- * Full dental care, including dentures (but excluding tooth straightening in the first year of the program).
- * Eye examinations, care and eyeglasses.
- * All prescription drugs, vaccines and preventive "shots".
- * All medical dressings, casts, crutches, walkers, wheel-chairs and home sick-room equipment.
- * 120 full days of hospitalization under the Blue Cross plan.
- * Visiting nurse service at the patient's home.
- * Psychiatric care for nervous and emotional illness.
- * All treatment by X-ray and radium, and super-voltage equipment including betatron, cobalt and cesium.
- * Required special duty nursing for hospitalized members.
- * Ambulance service to and from the hospital.
- * Podiatry services for foot care.
- * Physical therapy and rehabilitation services.
- * Payment for doctor's services for emergency care outside of the area.



Trustees of 13 participating labor-management welfare funds participated in the 6th annual Conference on Health Care sponsored by Teamster Jt. Council 16 Hospitalization Trust Fund. The group gave approval to a 'Pilot Project' which will provide a test-group of 15,000 Teamster family members with high-quality, complete medical, dental, optical and other health care for a 3-year period.

outset to 5,000 volunteer Teamsters and their dependents, approximately 15,000 men, women and children, whose medical care will be provided from three centers established at hospitals in the areas of largest Teamster population. However, in issuing the call for enrollment the sponsoring Trustees are urging all interested Teamsters to sign-up as a guide to the location of future medical centers in the far-flung New York City community.

Participants in the test-program will be required to pay the sum of \$4.00 weekly by payroll deduction to cover the entire family. In addition, the member's Welfare Fund will turn over to the Plan the premium now paid to cover the member by his present insurance program. Detailed studies of the out-of-pocket costs for the average Teamster family in New York City indicate that at the rate of \$4.00 a week substantial savings will be enjoyed because of the 'total-care' nature of the services provided, particularly the cost of dental care.

The new program is the culmination of more than five years of activity by New York Teamsters in this field, during which time two, year-long studies were made for the group by the Columbia University School of Public Health. These studies created a stir in the medical profession, revealing the shocking extent to which "poor, unacceptable medical care is practiced" in a city which has the largest concentration of doctors and medical services to be found anywhere in the world.

Dr. Ray E. Trussell, N.Y.C. Commissioner of Hospitals and a consultant to the Teamster Fund, has hailed the Teamster program as "one of the most meaningful contributions in this nation in the field of public health." He held out high hopes that the new pilot program would serve as a successful demonstration of how medical care should be practiced at this stage in the development of medicine.

● Atlanta Election

Truck Drivers employed by the Atlanta (Ga.) *Times* daily newspaper recently voted in favor of representation by Teamster Local 728 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Paul Parker, assistant business agent for Local 728, said the ballot was 11 to 2 in favor of the union. There are 25 drivers working for the *Times*.

Wonder Where The Right-Wing Went?

Now it can be told where some of the right-wing clan which went down to defeat with Barry Goldwater found employment after the election.

Take Edward K. Nellor, for instance, who handled publicity for Goldwater and before that worked for the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Nellor now handles publicity for the National "Right-to-Work" Committee.

That committee is the highly financed business lobby in Washington, D. C., which seeks to perpetrate compulsory open shop through the retention of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.

Western Conference Scholarships Aid Members' Kids' Education

The Western Conference of Teamsters and some of its affiliates have awarded a dozen scholarships for college education to a dozen sons and daughters of members in the western states.

Totaling \$16,000 in value, the awards for tuition and fees were made to six boys and six girls, all of whom excelled scholastically in their high school work. They plan to start college in four different states next September.

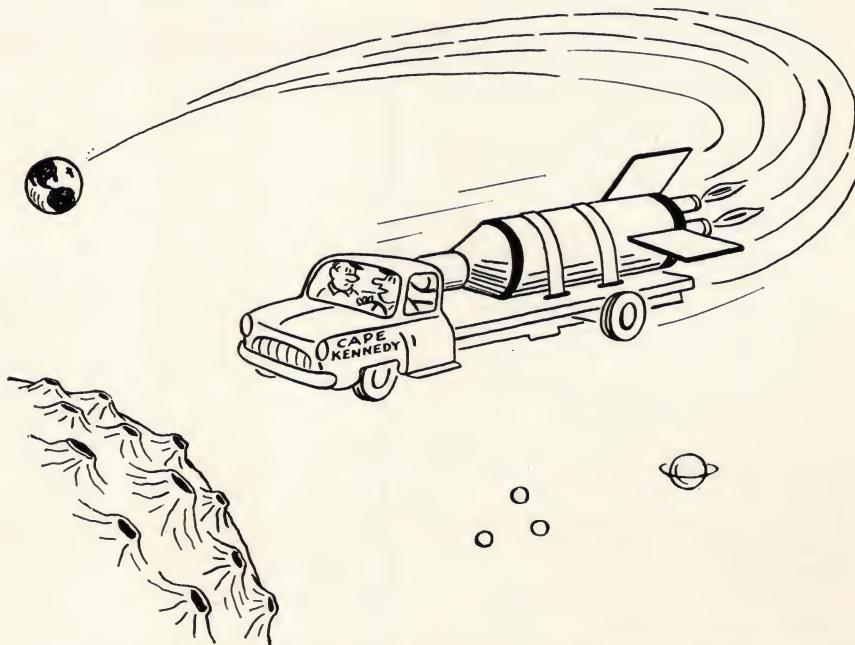
Four of the grants were made by the Western Conference, another four by Teamster Joint Council 42 in Los Angeles, one by Joint Council 37 in

Oregon, two by the Western Warehouse-Produce Division, and one by the Western Council of Cannery and Food Processing Unions.

Winners of the Western Conference scholarships awarded for the first time this year received \$2,000 for four years of college study.

● University Donation

Teamster Local 413 of Columbus, Ohio, recently made a donation of \$500 to the Ohio University Portsmouth Branch College site fund. The local union has an office in Portsmouth.



"The ignition switch must have been wired by a scab electrician."

A Commerce Department Study Envisions Super Freightway for Congested Centers

A SUPER FREIGHTWAY to accommodate multiple-unit truck "trains" serving heavily congested areas in the East may become a reality if current trends develop as expected.

There are two reasons for the anticipated change in highway transportation technology:

—Basic configurations and design details of tractors and trailers and associated cargo handling equipment are expected to undergo significant modification in the next 15 years.

—The high density of population in the Boston-New York City-Washington, D.C., "corridor" demands an answer to growing distribution problems. More than 32 million people lived in the corridor at the last census. The total is expected to reach 44 million by 1980.

The concept of a super freightway to handle bigger and better rigs exclusively was spelled out in a recent study prepared for the Department of Commerce by Cornell University researchers. The study considered a variety of possible directions in which highway transportation technology might advance.

Considered one of the prime ideas to relieve traffic congestion was that of the super freightway. Yet the study noted that a reliable prediction of either probable or possible developments in highway transportation is difficult for several reasons, chief among them the fact that:

"The transportation of freight, which might be expected to be more responsive to logical, technical and economic considerations, is predominantly influenced by legislation, regulation, and taxation."

Furthermore, whatever change occurs in the technology, "stimulation and support by the federal government will be required for the necessary re-

search to produce significant technological developments."

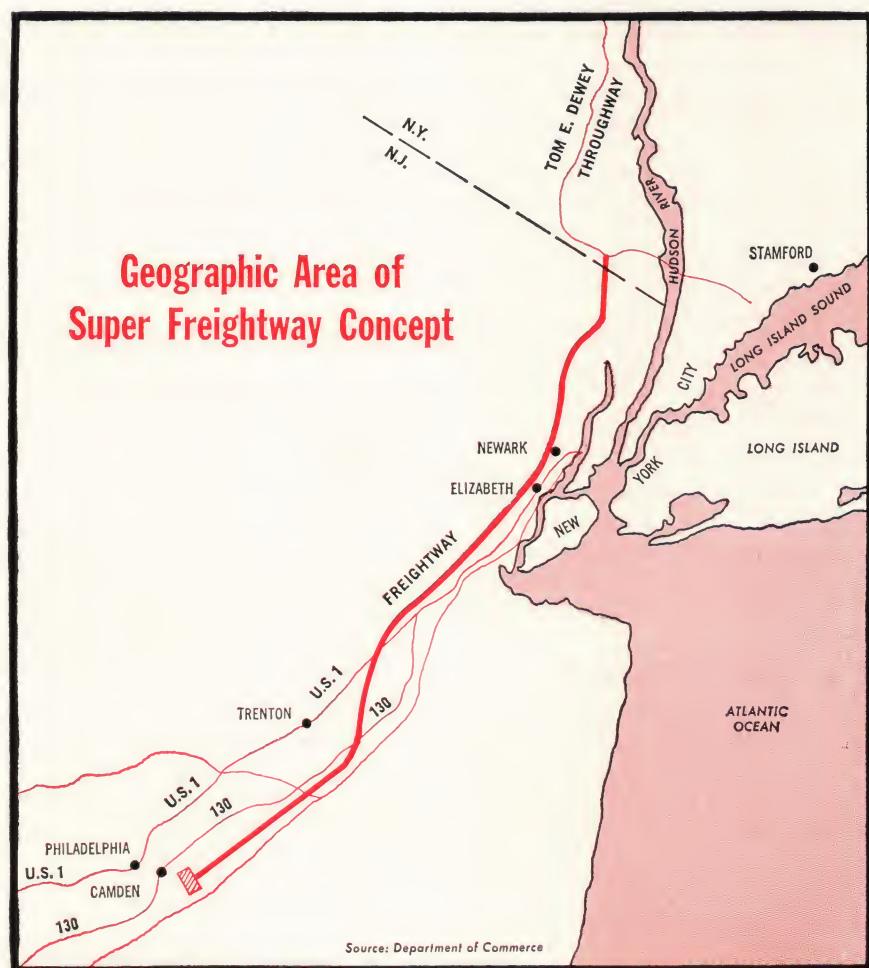
The National Transportation Policy has undergone extensive review in recent years. The government, if spurred by regional interest, could be expected to support such research.

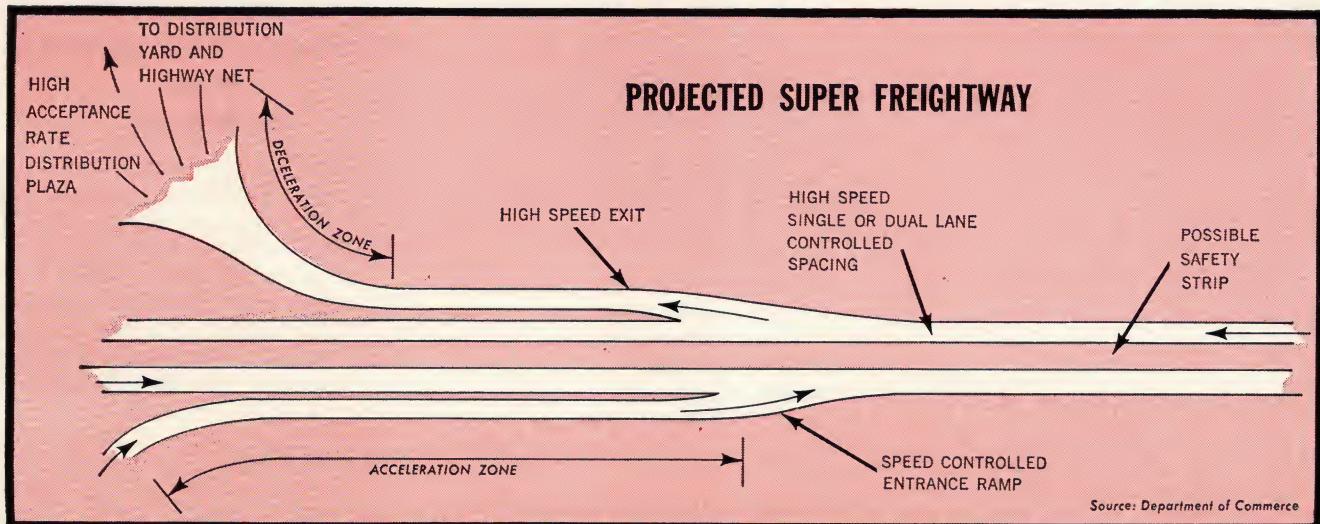
Aside from these facts, the motor freight industry—spurred by containerization and distribution innovations

—is steadily increasing the size of its rolling stock.

Manufacturers, always trying to keep atop the future needs of the industry, predict a number of vehicular changes in the next 15 years.

Among them are triple-bottom units in the form of semi and full trailers with overall lengths to 150 feet. Gross combination weights of 160,000





pounds are forecast with single axle loads up to 22,400 pounds and tandem axle loads up to 40,000 pounds.

Horsepower will increase also, ranging from 400 to 600, and turbines will come into common usage. Overall widths will increase from 96 to 102 inches.

Tilt-cab construction on large tractors with conventional engines is expected to become the rule.

Changes also are foreseen in palletized cargo and standardized containers.

Combined with the definite trend toward larger, heavier, and more powerful highway vehicles is the growing tendency for industry to move from central business districts of large metropolitan areas to suburban areas.

Accordingly, truck terminals involved in intercity or line-haul operations also are moving from the central urban core areas to the peripheries of the larger metropolitan complexes.

Containerization makes it less desirable to have facilities for the breaking of bulk in the central business districts.

The result of these industrial and transportation growth trends is an increase in intercity highway congestion in the expanding areas. Truck traffic is even being shunted away from some express routes.

For example, because of the density of truck and passenger car traffic entering and leaving the New York City area, trucks are now barred from the Pulaski Skyway in New Jersey.

But northward on the New York State Thruway, there are 36 companies now operating with tandem trailers. Within 10 years, it is believed, triple-bottom combinations will

be allowed on a number of turnpike facilities.

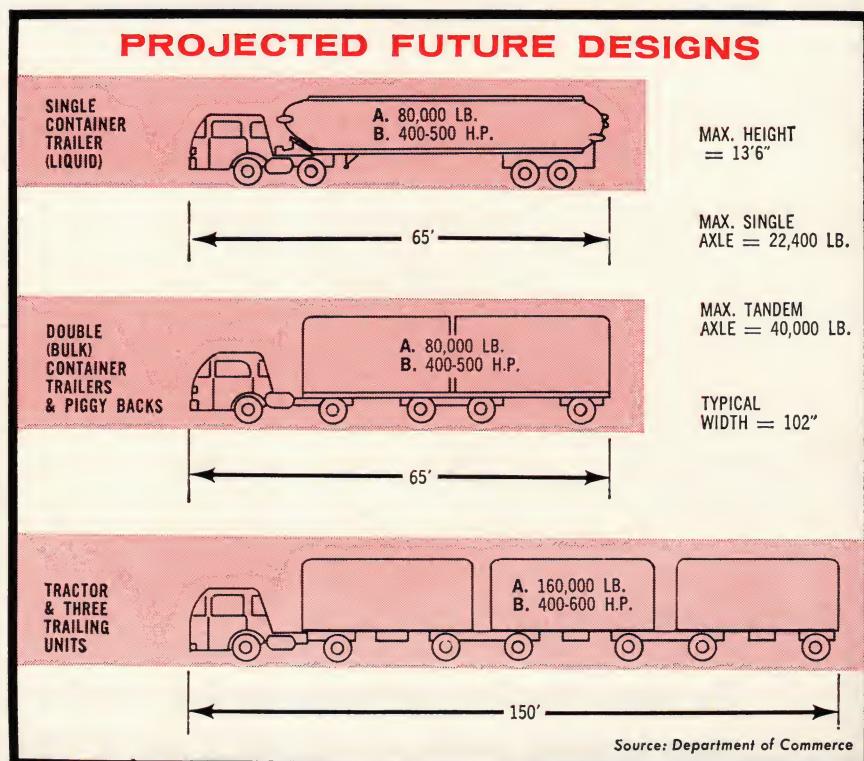
It is for these reasons that the super freightway has attracted increasing interest. Such an all-truck highway would connect intercity truck terminals located on the outskirts of metropolitan areas. It would increase the efficiency of truck distribution and movement while increasing passenger car capacity on nearby routes.

As projected in the Cornell report, the super freightway ideally would stretch from the southern terminus of

the New Jersey Turnpike at Camden to the New York State Thruway, and eventually on to the Boston area.

Between 100 and 150 miles long, the route would have five or six interchanges, exclusive of entrance and exit ramps at distribution centers. It would be a 2-lane or 4-lane divided highway with lanes not less than 12 feet wide and a safety strip for rolling out in case of mechanical trouble or driver illness.

Traffic would be restricted to intercity combinations and travel would



be at a rigidly enforced 60-mile-an-hour rate. To be paid for and maintained by a toll (perhaps 10 cents a mile), the freightway would cost \$400 million to \$500 million to build. It would take an estimated six to eight years to complete the job.

The combination of new equipment and the super freightway, it is hypothesized, would enable the corridor to handle an expected truck traffic growth of 25 per cent in the next 15 years.

"Since this is a regional concept crossing many local and state political jurisdictions," noted the Cornell report, "it would seem necessary that such planning would be performed by some form of regional organization representing the state involved. Perhaps federal aid could be used as a stimulant."

Should such a super freightway be developed, it would facilitate distribution to an area of 53,000 square miles with an average density (in 1960) of more than 600 persons per square mile.

Besides the District of Columbia, eleven states would be affected: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New

Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

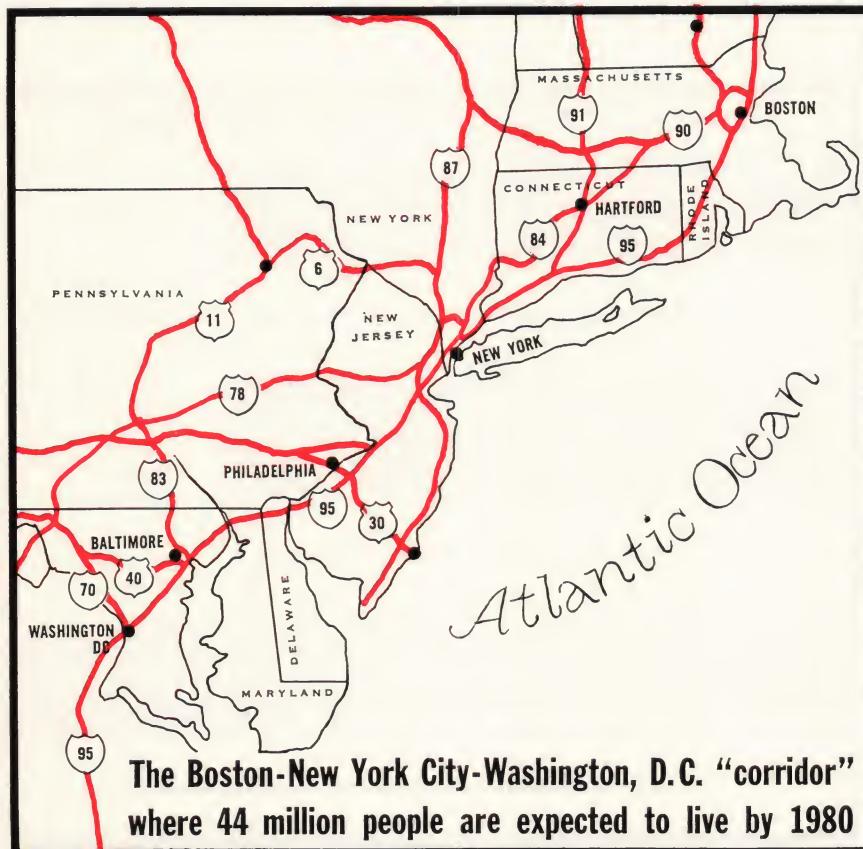
Whether the super freightway will ever come to pass, of course, is unknown. It is one of several proposed answers—perhaps the most logical—to the problem of how to improve freight distribution in congested areas as new technologies improve the means to do so.

If a super freightway were to be successfully constructed and maintained in the Boston-New York City-Washington, D.C. corridor, the chances are it would find quick imitators along the southern shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, and on the West Coast.

Cost-of-Living At Record High

The Consumer Price Index hit a record high last April when it climbed three-tenths of one per cent to a mark of 109.3—meaning that it now takes \$10.93 to buy what \$10 bought in the 1957-59 period.

The Labor Department noted increased costs for medical care, gasoline, fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, tobacco and consumer services contributed to the big gain in the CPI.



Consumer Credit For A Profit

Colston E. Warne, president of the Consumers Union, said recently that consumer credit no longer is a sales tool but the object of the sale.

Warne, whose organization tests and reports on consumer products, said that dealers handling durable goods such as automobiles, furniture, and appliances, would rather sell their goods on credit terms than for cash.

The reason, Warne said, is that merchants make more on extending credit than by the actual sale profit.

To prove his point, the consumer specialist cited the increase in easy credit. Short-term debt has multiplied 12 times to a total of \$80 billion since 1945. In the same period, disposable income only tripled.

Warne singled out the so-called dealer's reserve fund as an example of what he meant. He said:

"The dealer's reserve fund has turned retailing of durable goods into a game of chance in which chicanery can produce better returns from poor credit risks than price competition would allow on a cash sale."

The dealer's reserve fund operates in a subtle manner.

A lender—a bank, for example—agrees with a car dealer on how much interest the lender wants to charge on car loans.

The car dealer then charges a higher rate to his customers.

The difference between the bank's interest rate and the dealer's rate is known as the dealer's reserve.

Warne said the reserve is then credited to the dealer's account in the bank, but up to a negotiated maximum it is controlled by the bank.

When the car buyer fails to make his payment, the bank takes the balance due to it out of the dealer's reserve and returns the contract to the dealer.

Warne explained that the protection against poor risks afforded by the dealer's reserve system means that "the gamble of credit selling holds out such rewards that cash sales tend to be less profitable than credit sales."

The system is one more illustration of how the buying public is gouged.

It shows, too, why there is such a crying need for enactment of "truth-in-lending" legislation now pending before Congress.

For
Your

Information

● Profit on Sweat

Estimates on after-tax profits of California's \$3.6 billion annual agricultural crop run as high as \$1 billion. Labor Department figures show the field labor costs are minimal contrary to grower claims. A head of lettuce retailing for 21 cents, for example, costs 1 to 1.3 cents for the worker to pick it. A dozen oranges retailing for 50 to 72 cents costs 1 to 2 cents in terms of labor cost. A pound of lemons retailing at 49 cents costs a penny to pick.

● Price Fixers Save

An Associated Press poll shows that the bulk of the nation's electrical equipment industry—caught in a price-fixing scandal in 1960—is in the final stages of settling damages totaling around \$400 million. But because of a controversial tax ruling, the companies stand to save almost half the \$400 million by calling the damages tax-deductable as "ordinary and necessary" business expense.

● Trucking Legislation

Nearly 600 measures affecting the trucking industry have been filed so far this year in the legislatures of more than 40 states. *Transport Topics*, trade publication, reports that more than 100 of the proposed laws involve taxes, more than 150 are concerned with equipment regulations, some 50 bills have to do with size and weight, and the remainder of the bills propose changes in present regulation.

● Slaves for Rent

"If the earth suddenly swallowed up a million and a half small family farms in America—nearly half the total number—food production would drop by only 5 per cent . . . Half of our food is produced by only 9 per cent of the farms . . . The real giants—the top 3 per cent—hire more than a third of all farm labor."—Truman Moore, "Slaves for Rent—the Shame of American Farming," *The Atlantic Monthly*, May, 1965.

● Strike Reason

"I ordinarily do not believe in strikes. And I have been paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to show employers how to prevent strikes. But this is one place in which I am completely in favor of a strike, in fact a nationwide strike. If all American workers went on strike against lie detector tests before or after they're hired and if they struck every time they find some listening device or secret television eye at work in their plant or office, if they absolutely

refused to work under these conditions, then employers would cut out this childish, totalitarian nonsense." Dr. Clifford Dickenson, management consultant.

● Highway Carnage

Forty-eight thousand persons died in traffic accidents during 1964. In addition, an estimated 3,840,000 persons were injured. The prime causes for fatal accidents were excessive speed, human error, lack of judgment, and it is believed in some quarters—lack of a "safer automobile."

● State Gasoline Taxes

California and Alaska have the highest state gasoline taxes in the nation—8 cents a gallon. Next are Nebraska and Washington with a 7.5 cent tax. Seventeen states levy a 7-cent tax per gallon: Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

● Wage Cheaters

American workers in 1964 were cheated of more wages than in any other year of record according to data of the U.S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division. Employers shortchanged workers \$68,457,839 in minimum wage and overtime pay during 1964. The chiseling record topped the 1963 mark by 26 percent. More than half of the \$68.4 million represented non-payment for overtime work.

● Utilities Make Sly Move

The National Assn., of Railroad and Utility Commissioners is letting itself be pulled around by the nose. The Association, composed of representatives of state regulatory commissions, met recently in Miami with utility company officials. Together they mapped strategy for passage of S.218, a bill to exempt most utilities from Federal Power Commission regulation of their wholesale power rates. FPC Chairman Joseph Swidler says passage of the bill would virtually repeal the commission's jurisdiction over wholesale electric rates. Consumers would be at the mercy of utilities.

● Welfare Plans

The latest Labor Department publication on characteristics of welfare and pension plans shows that of 128,340 welfare plans filed with the government on July 1, 1963, only 4,280 had a joint employer-employee board of trustees. Some 116,910

were operated by employers or employer associations, 2,630 by unions, and 4,520 were unclassified.

● \$3 Million Lost Wages

Employees illegally discharged or suffering similar discrimination last year were awarded \$3,001,630 in total lost wages under formal decisions by the National Labor Relations Board. The sum was a new record in settlements and adjustments of unfair labor practices. It was a 9 per cent increase over the \$2,749,151 awarded in the previous year.

● Free Enterprise Rx

A University of Buffalo researcher who developed a kit to detect blood disease in infants has recommended that Miles Laboratories be denied production rights to the kit. Dr. Robert Guthrie developed the blood-testing kit at government expense. It is designed to detect a brain damaging malady known as phenylketonuria. Dr. Guthrie protested when he learned that Miles intended to charge \$262 for the kit. He said the kit could be produced for \$6.

● Farm Worker Income

In 1963, the last year for which figures are available, there were 1.8 million hired farm workers who were employed 25 days or more. They averaged 138 days of work a year and earned \$883 over the 12-month period. The 278,000 braceros and other migrants who worked at least 25 days averaged 110 days of work with earnings of \$657 for the year.

● More Facts Needed

Statistical information now available may be inadequate for sound planning by business, government, and labor according to Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.). Among the fact shortcomings turned up in a survey were: Too little information about automation planning; lack of data on government purchases by commodity groups; local and regional statistics; lack of a breakdown in unemployment by occupation; too much data on foreign matters having little bearing on the U.S., and lack of review and coordination in reporting the information.

● Living Cost Record

The Consumer Price Index increased one-tenth of 1 per cent to a record of 109 per cent of average 1957-59 prices last March. This meant it cost \$10.90 in March to buy the same goods and services available for \$10 in the 1957-59 period. Most of the increase came in soaring prices for fresh vegetables and higher cost for doctor and hospital fees.

● Consumer Attention

Commerce Secretary Connor warned the U.S. Chamber of Commerce convention that businessmen face government controls unless they pay more attention to consumers. He noted that bills have been introduced in Congress to require "truth in packag-

ing" and "truth in lending." He predicted there would be more legislation unless businessmen heed the voice of the consumer "before it becomes a shout."

● Consumer Brain-Washing

Rather than police itself to build up consumer confidence in product and service merchandising, big business instead has inaugurated a series of seminars to "brain wash" consumers of their belligerency. The National Assn., of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce, working through local advertising clubs, invite housewives to air their gripes. Business spokesmen later deliver talks on such questions as "Do Shoppers Need More Information?"—(they have plenty), and "Let's Keep Politics Out of the Pantry."

● Automation Affects Strike

Organized labor's major weapon, the strike, has become obsolete in a few automated industries according to William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Simkin added: "Automated production methods will increasingly change the balance of power under any system that relies too heavily on economic sanction." Among the most heavily automated industries are oil refineries and the telephone network.

● Automation vs. Public Opinion

Probably one reason there is so little concern in some quarters about the impact of automation is that most people feel their jobs will never be affected by it—contrary to expert opinion. A recent nationwide poll revealed that only 8 per cent of the populace felt a threat to their job from automation. Of the remaining opinion, three-fourths of those interviewed believed automation would make no difference in their work.

● FBI and the Polygraph

Federal Bureau of Investigation officials, in an appearance before the House Government Operations Subcommittee, agreed with congressional probers that the polygraph is not a lie detector. Assistant FBI Director John Mohr said that while the agency uses the polygraph as an aid, it does not rely on the instrument solely or use it as a substitute for logical investigation. Bell P. Herndon, special agent, testified that "nothing on the market has proved to be a lie detector."

● Land Speculators Profit

The average price of raw land for use in home construction in United States metropolitan areas jumped nearly 60 per cent between 1960 and 1964 according to the National Assn., of Home Builders. The NAHB queried 7,100 builders to learn the extent of speculation. Average prices paid for lots used for new FHA-insured homes show a similar trend, nearly doubling in cost between 1955 and 1964.

WHAT'S NEW?

Kingpin Lock Prevents Hi-Jacking

Hi-jacking is thwarted and the accidental pickup of the wrong trailer at the dock or in the yard is prevented by application of a new trailer kingpin lock whose jaws are snapped over the kingpin and secured with a padlock. With the lock in place the kingpin won't adapt to the fifth wheel.

Air-Powered Hand Tensioning Tool

A new air-powered hand tool for tensioning polypropylene strapping has only eight working parts—30 per cent less than previous automatic tensioners. For use on small or irregularly shaped packages, the small nose and compact size of the tool make it ideal.

Fifth-Wheel Slider Distributes Weight

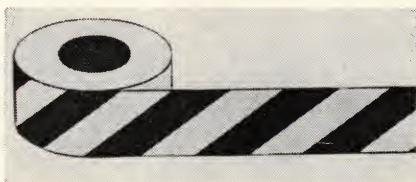
Optimum distribution of weight over tractor axles to boost trailer payload is made possible with a new fifth-wheel slider from a Michigan fabricator. Adaptable to any fifth wheel, the slider mounts on any tractor and is available in lengths of 23, 36 and 72 inches for added flexibility. Weighing 300 pounds installed, the slider is mounted with U bolts or side-rail bolts. Rust and abrasive wear on the slides is prevented by a pad that prevents metal-to-metal contact.

Replacement Units Solve Re-ring Problems

The usual re-ring problems on Chevrolet 6-235 engines are solved with a new line of replacement piston rings in which the compression ring is triple-chromed—top, bottom and face—to prevent dirt from clinging to the ring to cause piston groove wear.

New Self-Sticking Safety Tape Offered

A new self-sticking safety tape may be used effectively to alert personnel to potential hazards both in and out of the plant and on vehicles, and to mark the location of safety equipment, fire alarms, fire extinguishers, switches, valves, aisles, stairways and exits.



Tapes are of vinyl and are suitable for indoor and outdoor use. They are produced in yellow and black striped, solid color red fluorescent, and phosphorescent glow-in-the-dark. Easily and quickly applied, they will stick to any clean surface.

Rolls are 2 inches wide and two or more widths may be used for wider areas. Combinations of tape may be used for added effectiveness.

Special Oil for Hydraulic Transmissions

Hydrostatic transmissions that allow fast changes in speed and direction are highly subject to wear and require a specially-developed oil which is now available from a national manufacturer. Designed to reduce wear on both steel and non-ferrous metal parts, it is effective at high and low speeds, in temperatures from -20 to +350 degrees F., and resists foaming at operating pressures up to 5000 psi. The oil viscosity is 200 SUS at 100 degrees F.

Truck Rim Clamp Prevents Slippage

From a Cleveland firm comes a new two-piece truck rim clamp that has a forged steel lever for greater strength and with less weight than cast steel. The device that prevents rim slippage and stays tight at high speeds operates in this fashion. The clamping lever fits on the stud bolt of the wheel spoke and the mating wedge gives the proper bevel contact with both wheel and rim.

Buzzer Warns of Headlights On

A real help in preventing dead batteries is a new lights-out reminder that sounds a buzzer when the ignition is turned off with the headlights still on. The buzzing continues until the lights are turned off.

Leak Detector That Operates Ultrasonically

Leaks in tires, air brake systems, manifolds etc. are quickly and accurately located through use of an ultrasonic leak detector distributed from California. The transistorized, battery-operated unit also detects early-stage bearing wear and defective valves.

Maine Offers Shockproof Continuity Tester

From Portland, Me., comes a shockproof continuity tester designed to put electricity into a circuit without shock or spark. Also usable for set timing, the pocket-sized unit that is powered by one flashlight battery tests wiring, bulbs, generator, regulator and alternator components.

Spray-On Lubricant And Moisture Dispenser

Rusted nuts, bolts, etc. are freed and corrosion is prevented by a spray-on lubricant, penetrant and moisture displacer in an aerosol spray can. It dries out moisture for quick wet-weather starts when sprayed on engine wires, coil, plugs and distributor.

WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.



LAUGH LOAD

Smart Man

My uncle was a clever human being. He died last month, and a few weeks later all of us relatives gathered for the reading of his will. "Being of sound mind," my uncle's lawyer read from the will, "I spent every last cent before I died."—*Parade*.

Tempers Fugit

The son of a neighbor of ours is having trouble with his Latin. He brings home his lessons, and his mother, who took four years of the dead language at college, pesters and tutors him and he doesn't like it much. At one frustrating point he cried, "Don't forget, Mother, Latin has changed a lot since you studied it."

Explained

Doctor: "Why do you have BF76552 tattooed on your back?"

Patient: "That's not tattooed, doctor. That's where my wife ran into me with the car when I was opening the garage."

Golf's Like That

Two ardent golfers, who had skipped church one Sunday morning to play a few holes, were feeling a little guilty about it. "I couldn't have gone to church today anyhow," said one. "My wife is sick in bed."

Happy Days

When my brother was inducted into the army, the first sergeant said to him, "What were you in civilian life?" Answered my brother, "Happy."

Groaner

Once upon a time there was a hillbilly who was embarrassed because his wife made moonshine, but he loved her still.

Matter Of Clarity

"Your reports aren't clear," the colonel told the sergeant.

"They should be written in such a manner that even the most ignorant can understand them."

"Yes, sir," replied the top kick, "and now what part is it that you don't understand?"

Still Jawing

A husband and wife had been arguing for hours, and the little woman finally reached the breaking point.

"I'm going home to mother," she wailed. "I should have listened to her 10 years ago!"

"Go ahead," he answered, "she's still talking!"

Full Crew

The manager of a touring theatrical company wired ahead to the proprietor of the theater in a small town where his company was due to appear next: "Holding rehearsal Monday afternoon at three. Have your stage manager, carpenter, property man, electrician and all stage hands present!"

An hour later, he received the following reply: "He'll be there."

Blow-Up

There was a loud explosion in the back room of the drug store. The pharmacist staggered out, his face stained with smoke, his glasses broken and his jacket in shreds. He said to the lady customer, "Have your doctor write out that prescription again—and this time tell him to print it."

Young Youngster

The baby-sitter was pushing the baby carriage along a path in the park when a policeman strolled up.

"Fine-looking baby," he said. "How old is he?"

"He'll be a year old next week," answered the baby-sitter.

"He doesn't look that old," said the policeman.

"No," replied the baby-sitter. "You see, he was very young when he was born."

Amicable Agreement

In England, the Liverpool Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and railroad engineers amicably ironed out a grievance. The railroad men promised not to imitate birds and the symphony players promised not to imitate locomotives. The musicians conceded the tooting wasn't really too bad ordinarily as trains raced by their outdoor concerts. But they were rather dismayed when railroaders got "too much into the spirit of things" and tooted in imitation of a cuckoo while the orchestra was playing "On Hearing the First Cuckoo of Spring."

System

A bookie handed over the money to the little old lady. "How did you manage to pick the winner?" he asked.

"I just stuck a pin in the paper," she answered, "and there it was."

"But how come you knocked off four winners yesterday?"

"Oh," laughed the little old lady, "yesterday I cheated a little. I used a fork."

Mumble-Jumble

He mumbled a few words in church—he was married.

He mumbled a few words in his sleep—he was divorced.

Worked Up a Lather

A couple of farmers in Iowa were discussing a severe drought. One had some wheat which he had managed to harvest.

"The drought sure has made the wheat crop short this year."

"Short? Say, I had to lather mine to mow it!"

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



Vol. XII

(From the June, 1915, issue of the TEAMSTER)

Number 6

Report on What Labor is Doing

While the primary object of the organizations of labor is the improvement of the conditions of the workers at the point of production, and while the members of the various unions throughout the country do not intend to allow other considerations to divert them from that end, we still can point with pride to the secondary results of our coming together for mutual help.

There is no other school, lyceum, etc., that can anyway approach the labor union hall as an educational institution.

In nearly every instance these graduates from the labor unions have found themselves competent to hold their own against the men trained as special pleaders in law schools and colleges; have been able to make clear the case of the men whom they represent.

Labor's Training Ground

And these able counselors developed their splendid abilities only through exchanging ideas with their fellow workers in the halls of their local unions.

Not only have the labor organizations qualified as educational institutions, but we question if there is any other organized body that does as much practical work to prevent grinding poverty and want as do the various labor organizations.

Every law for the protection of life in industry; every law for the preservation of health in mine, mill or factory was initiated by labor unions.

We ask no special credit for this; this fight is ours. But in aiding ourselves, in demanding more humane, more just laws, we have helped humanity as a whole.

Labor Appraises Record of 63rd Congress



As war clouds gathered on the horizon, the world look to President Wilson and the United States as the last hope for a just peace. Here Wilson is shown with his second wife, Edith Bolling Galt. His first wife had died over a year earlier.

U.S. Legal System Favors Employers

Prof. Henry R. Seager, professor of political economy in Columbia University, and president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, recently reported on the unfairness of the present legal system. "I don't see," he said, "how any fair man can dispute that our judges have shown a decided bias in favor of the employer."

Professor Seager went on to show that most successful lawyers have a corporation practice, in which they absorb the corporation point of view. From the ranks of these successful—so-called—lawyers, judges are picked, with the result that the corporation point of view finds itself seated on the perch where "justice" is handed out.

Unfairness of the legal system was pointed out in connection with the matter of bail, wherein the poor man gets

soaked for a night in the hoosgow because he can't lay down the price of his liberty, while the rich man hauls out his checkbook, signs his name and beats it to home and mother.

Professor Seager believes there are fewer corporation lawyers made into judges in States where judges are elected. He thinks the people are beginning to get wise to the gentry, and to shy at them for judicial jobs.

And in parting, he slammed it home to the bosses who have employers' associations for the purpose of breaking up organizations of the workers.

"It is an unbearable condition," he said, "that employers can organize and pride themselves on their organizations and then use those organizations to prevent their employees from organizing."

Much Constructive Legislation Passed

Organized labor has compiled the following record of remedial legislation by the Sixty-third Congress, which adjourned sine die last month:

Organizations of labor and farmers taken from the purview of the anti-trust act.

Limitation of the use, and prevention of the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes.

Legislation defining and restricting punishment for alleged contempts of injunction writs.

Department of Justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. First session.

Department of Justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. Second session.

Department of Justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. Third session.

Eight-hour law enacted for women and child workers of the District of Columbia. (Decided constitutional March 13, 1915, by Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.)

Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in United States arsenals prohibited.

Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in United States navy yards, gun factories and torpedo stations prohibited.

Pieework prohibited in post-office department, Wash., D. C.

Public construction of battleships, transports and other vessels in United States navy yards, extended.

"Your Letters Can Help . . ."

REPEAL 14 (b) NOW

IF YOU live in a state which has no so-called "right-to-work" law and enjoy wages, hours and conditions protected by a union shop, you have a tremendous stake in the current drive to repeal Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley.

As long as 14(b) is law, outfits like the National "Right-to-Work" Committee can launch a campaign in your state to wipe out your union shop and make open shop compulsory.

IF YOU live in a state with a so-called "right-to-work" law, you know the frustrations of having free riders in your plant who take union-won benefits but won't support the union, turn strikebreaker, and subvert good wages, hours and conditions.

Your stake in repeal of Section 14(b) is vitally important.

Powerful forces are combined today to pressure Congress to keep 14(b) and state compulsory open shop laws. The National Association of Manufacturers, the "Right-to-Work" Committee, the John Birch Society, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, all have joined hands with America's reactionary right-wing because they know compulsory open shop and 14(b) keep wages low.

How can you fight such powerful and heavily financed forces?

With pen and ink and a 5-cent stamp to carry a letter to your congressmen and senators! Write today! Tell them you want Section 14(b) repealed so union members everywhere can be free to bargain collectively and so no one lives under the threat of having his present level of wages, hours, and conditions wiped out by a compulsory open shop law.

